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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 45-50 (°F). Tomorrow very cloudy, rain. Yesterday's temp. 41-39 (°F). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 45-37 (°F). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 45-39 (°F). CHANGING: Rather rough. BOMBS: Variable. Temp. 50-41 (°F). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 50-40 (°F). Yesterday's temp. 45-35 (°F).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Australia 7 S. Lebanon 12 P.
Belgium 20 M. Morocco 120 Ch.
Canada 9 P. Netherlands 2 M.
France 120 P. Portugal 3 Esc.
Germany 100 D.M. Spain 18 P.
Great Britain 7 P. Sweden 120 S.F.
Greece 14 S. Switzerland 120 S.F.
India 12 S. Turkey 120 S.F.
Iran 25 S. U.S. Military 120 S.F.
Italy 14 S. Yugoslavia 6 D.

Details of Hoax Magazine Labels Irving 'Con Man'

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Time magazine, labeling author Clifford Irving "con man of the year," detailed today how his Howard Hughes autobiography was "lifted" from another manuscript and said Mr. Irving now is willing to go to jail for the fraud in order to protect his wife, Edith, from prosecution.

It is possible, Time said, that Mr. Irving is trying to mollify Edith before she explodes into anger over his highly publicized affair with Danish singer Baronesse Nina van Pallandt and tells her own version of the story.

Time said Mr. Irving admitted to federal authorities through his attorney, Maurice R. Nessen, late last week that his claim to have written Mr. Hughes' life story from information given him in secret, face-to-face meetings with the billionaire recluse "was a fraud." The magazine said Mr. Irving personally told two federal prosecutors who are presenting the case to a grand jury.

"You won't have to call Hughes. There were no meetings with Hughes."

Time said Mr. Irving's research assistant, Richard R. Siskind, also admitted through his lawyer that Mr. Irving's "baroque detailed scenario" was a fraud, Mr. Siskind, Time said, had been granted immunity from prosecution before making his statement.

Time's exposed discredited by chapter and verse the authenticity of the Irving manuscript, which hit the publishing world like a bombshell on Dec. 7 when the McGraw-Hill book company announced plans to issue the autobiography as a literary coup—only to find it had its hands what appears to be the literary scandal of the century.

McGraw-Hill has said it will wait for the outcome of investigations by U.S. and Swiss authorities and the New York district attorney before deciding whether to cancel its publication plans.

Irving's hoax worked because the base on which he built was largely genuine," Time said.

"In subject matter, Irving's book is identical at many points with the manuscript" of investigative reporter James Phelan, of Long Beach, Calif., who had been hired to ghost-write a book about Mr. Hughes by longtime Hughes aide Noah Dietrich.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Nedsky Irving, 3, waves as he and his father, author Clifford Irving, are photographed in New York over the weekend.

U.K. Meals, Homes Are Both Cold Electricity Cuts Are Continuing

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Thousands of British families ate rare or even cold Sunday roasts in unheated homes today as power cuts multiplied into this country's worst industrial crisis in 48 years and raised a grave threat to Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

The administration warned that Britain faces a total shutdown of industry by the end of the month if a five-week-old strike of coalminers continues.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers went before a government-named court of inquiry today to state their case for a big pay boost.

After High Court Judge Lord Wilberforce, who is heading the inquiry, said he hoped its work would be completed by the end of the week, NUM general secretary Lawrence Daly said satisfactory recommendations could be put to miners' union branches in two of three days.

But he warned the union might opt for a national ballot, which would delay a decision on a return to work for up to three weeks.

"The miners are determined to continue their strike action until the government and the coal board see reason," he added.

To Hear Witnesses

Lord Wilberforce said the court will hear its first witnesses Tuesday after studying written evidence from both sides tomorrow and will sit late into the evening.

The court's unprecedented Sunday meeting underscored the gravity of a situation that has put the nation's factories on half time, with graver cuts forecast.

And already supporters as well as opponents of the Tory administration were asking why the crisis had been permitted to arise and why it was not foreseen.

Walter Terry, political editor of the staunchly pro-Conservative Daily Mail, commented, "The mis-handling by ministers of the miners' pay issue... now turning into an uncontrollable monster, has been mighty, the miscalculations grotesque."

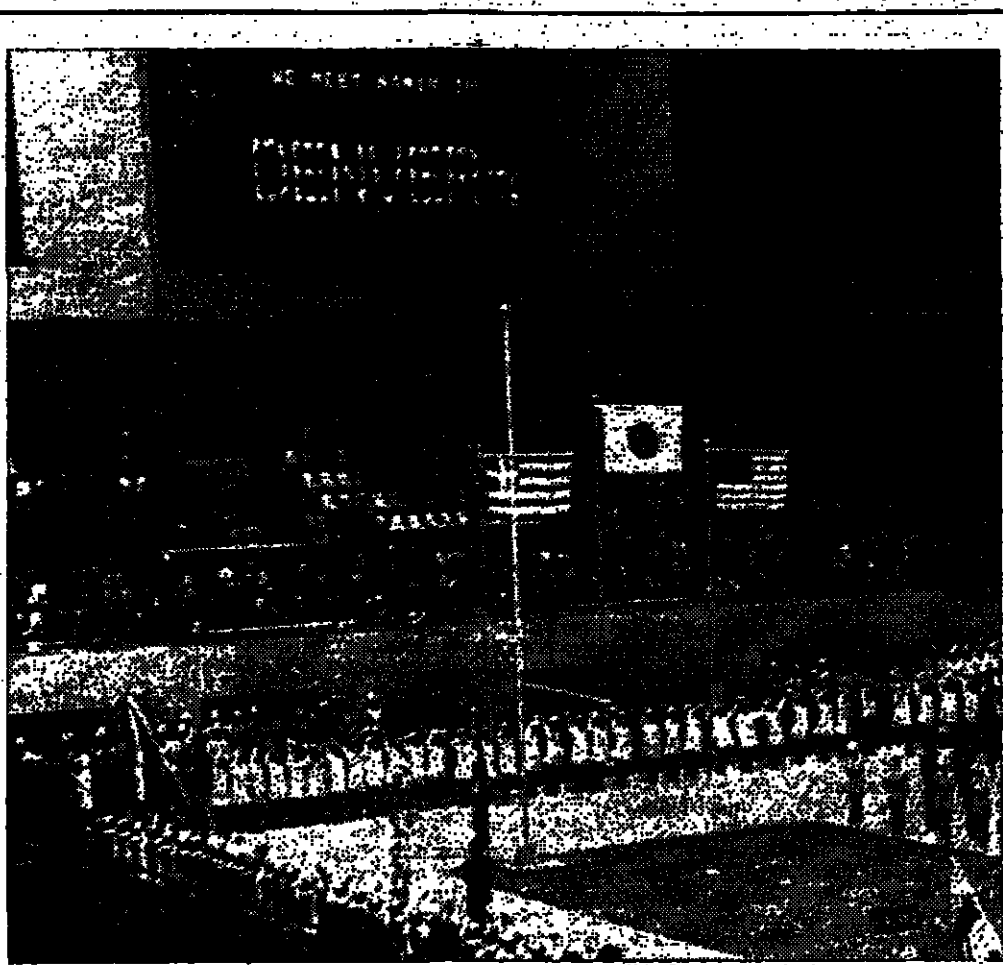
Face-Saving Device

Ian Waller, political correspondent of the solidly Conservative Sunday Telegraph, said the government wants the court of inquiry to propose a substantial increase for the miners in order to end their confrontation with the government. Mr. Waller called this "little more than a face-saving device" for Mr. Heath's administration.

Other commentators taxed Mr. Heath with attempting to impose a blanket 8 percent ceiling on pay increases for all unions and said the coalminers' union, the most tightly knit and determined group in British industry, is the toughest opponent the prime minister could have selected.

The coal strike and consequent power cuts apparently contributed strongly to a skid in the popularity of both Mr. Heath and his Conservative party as shown in the latest opinion poll, published Friday. It showed 48 percent of those sampled believe Mr. Heath is doing a bad job. By 34 percent the poll also showed 55 percent approved his work.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Denver '76, the site and year of the next Winter Olympics, lights up on the score-board during the closing ceremonies for the games at Sapporo, Japan, yesterday.

Spain Wins Skiing Gold as Games Close

The XIth Winter Olympics closed yesterday with Spain winning more gold medals in Alpine skiing than Austria and France put together.

Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, who had never won an important race until yesterday, gave Spain its first Olympic gold in hockey by winning the men's special slalom over Italian cousin Gustavo and Bolando Thoenel in Sapporo, Japan.

"I suppose you can say the dismal showing of certain strong Alpine nations was a sort of poetic justice," said Avery Brundage, the 84-year-old president of the International Olympic Committee. The French and Austrians did not win a skiing event.

On a same note, the Soviet Union won its third straight Olympic gold in hockey by beating Czechoslovakia, 5-2, yesterday, while the United States finished second in the standings. The Russians headed the gold medal list. Details on Page 11.

U.S., Soviet Union Set Up Panel On Cancer, Heart, Pollution Ills

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union have announced an agreement to pool efforts in a joint fight against cancer, heart disease and environmental health problems.

The agreement, which was negotiated secretly for more than a year, was announced Friday at a joint news conference conducted by Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

Mr. Richardson handed to Mr. Dobrynin a letter he had signed indicating U.S. approval of the agreement. In Moscow, Dr. Boris V. Petrovsky, the Minister of Health, handed a similar letter to Boris H. Klosson, the American Embassy's chargé d'affaires.

Under the accord, a joint Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation will begin work in Moscow next month. Subcommittees on cancer, heart disease and environmental problems will be established, Mr. Richardson said.

Division of Research

Although the United States and the Soviet Union have exchanged delegations and scientists since 1956, Mr. Richardson said the agreement was "a new and significant" step that should accelerate progress.

Mr. Richardson said that the joint committee would "identify areas where intensive coverage and divide up areas of research to avoid duplication. He also said that he anticipated that joint research teams might be created, although he said he thought that initially each country would work primarily with its own scientists."

Mr. Dobrynin who appeared almost ebullient over the agreement, said this was "a significant event" and that the "joint work would improve not only the health care of the two countries but the mutual understanding of the peoples as well."

He said that the decision to choose cancer, heart disease and environmental health problems was "a significant" step that should accelerate progress.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Legal Marijuana to Be Urged By Nixon-Named Commission

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has decided unanimously to recommend that all criminal penalties be eliminated for the private use and possession of marijuana.

No state has yet gone this far, and the recommendation of the conservatively oriented, 13-member commission, which includes nine members appointed by President Nixon, could generate a dramatic shift in the public's attitudes toward the legal status of the drug.

It comes at a time when marijuana use has become widespread among young people and yet most political figures have maintained the law-and-order response that criminal penalties should not be abolished.

The report of the commission, which will be presented to Congress on March 22, is scheduled to go to the government's printers Wednesday. Although a few minor points are said to be still in doubt, sources who have been closely associated with the commission reported recently that the group has decided that use of the drug should be virtually "decriminalized."

According to these sources, the commission will recommend that the joint committee would "identify areas where intensive coverage and divide up areas of research to avoid duplication. He also said that he anticipated that joint research teams might be created, although he said he thought that initially each country would work primarily with its own scientists."

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B-52s Pounding Enemy Bases as Tet Approaches

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—One of the heaviest American strategic bombing campaigns of the war was concentrated over the weekend on Communist base areas and infiltration trails west of the Central Highlands city of Kon Tum, while the level of enemy attacks throughout South Vietnam declined for the third straight day.

The U.S. Command in Saigon announced that B-52 bombers flew 19 missions in the 24 hours ending at noon today, the largest number of missions flown in a day that has been reported by the command since it began keeping such records in June, 1968.

All but two of the missions, which usually consist of three of the giant jets, but included some raids yesterday by single bombers, were in Kon Tum Province. The other two were to the south, 19 miles west of Plei Ku. The planes can carry 30 tons of explosives.

Most of the bombing, which also included 163 strikes by Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers, was concentrated against what American intelligence calls North Vietnamese Army base area 609 and surrounding staging areas and infiltration routes.

Intelligence reports of an imminent offensive against Kon Tum have been given wide public dissemination by American officials.

Informants have indicated that the air campaign in South Vietnam might not last after the end of this week if there is no enemy attack.

Air interdiction operations against the Communist supply network in southern Laos have been somewhat curtailed during the last four days, the informants said.

According to the South Vietnamese Command, there were only light and scattered combat activities yesterday, with the largest single action not in the Central Highlands but in Mekong Delta, where a militia outpost was hit by 60 rounds of mortar fire and attacked by an undetermined size enemy force. The attack was reported repulsed by the defenders, who suffered no men killed according to the command.

Bunker Back in Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—The American ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, returned to Saigon today from Washington after conferring with President Nixon. He left Vietnam Feb. 1 for "routine consultations" in Washington. Mr. Bunker made a stopover in Paris on his return trip to Saigon for talks with the U.S. delegate to the Paris peace talks, William Porter.

The 1968 Tet offensive, which included an attack on the embassy, lasted almost two months and left a reported 4,000 Americans and 60,000 North Vietnamese dead, Viet Cong dead.

Some American observers remain skeptical that the North Vietnamese would launch a major attack before most American troops have gone home next June.

In Saigon, some American civilian officials spent the afternoon at a nearby firing range testing rifles they had never used. Fresh barbed wire and sandbags were erected around several American installations in downtown Saigon.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On Hanoi's Settlement Terms Versailles Talks End, Support 6-Week Peace Drive in U.S.

By Henry Gimger

VERSAILLES, France, Feb. 13 (NYT)—A six-week campaign, beginning April 1, by peace groups in the United States to end the Indochina war on terms set down by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong received pledges of international support here today.

Some 800 delegates from more than 80 countries ended a three-day World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of Indochina with a charge that the U.S. government was intensifying the war through bombing and the use of advanced electronic weapons.

A final resolution called for support to "progressive and anti-war forces in the United States" and asked governments to grant asylum to deserters and to support their right to repatriation.

The anti-war effort in the United States, as outlined by an American delegation of 147 members, called for demonstrations April 1 in Harrisburg, Pa., site of the Berrigan conspiracy trial, and at San José, Calif., where Angela Davis will be tried; nationwide activity April 15 against the cost of the war, including resistance to income tax payments; and demonstrations in New York and Los Angeles on April 22, and from May 1 to May 15 a series of rallies and acts of civil disobedience "at centers of the war machine."

Keyed to Conventions

The delegation said the campaign was designed to lead up to the two national political conventions in July and August.

The U.S. contingent was the largest here after the French, Jane Fonda, the actress, said today that William J. Porter, the chief U.S. delegate at the Paris peace talks, "does not represent the American people and ought to resign."

Mr. Porter attacked the assembly last Thursday as "a whore of Communist-refused agitators," and, in protest, refused to agree to a date for the next session of the peace talks.

The indefinite postponement of the talks is understood to constitute a warning to North Vietnam that Washington is losing interest in the weekly meetings.

In the official U.S. view, the sessions have been used for propaganda purposes rather than for negotiations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

2 More Quakes Shake Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Two light earthquakes rolled through Ancona early today, ending 48 hours of seismic calm in this Adriatic seaport where thousands fled after earlier tremors.

There was no damage, officials said, and no reports of casualties.

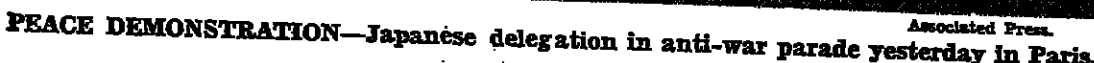
Last night, in southern Italy and Sicily, earth tremors shook the cities of Reggio Calabria and Messina, on opposite sides of Messina Strait, bringing hundreds of people rushing into the streets.

Police said there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage. The area is frequently subject to earth tremors.

German-Soviet Air Link

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP)—West German Transport Minister Georg Leber arrived last night aboard a Lufthansa Boeing-707 from Frankfurt-Moscow air link. Boris Bugayev, Soviet minister of civil aviation, described the link as "a new step toward better relations."

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(Continued from Page 1)

negotiation and as such are more important to Hanoi than they are to Washington.

the World Peace Council, said that it was "meant to create a favorable atmosphere that will compel the United States to ...

assembly braved a chill rain to-day to march in Paris behind Viet Cong and North Vietnamese

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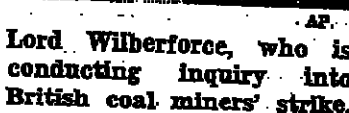
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(Continued from Page 1)

commission members were persuaded by the 50 reports they commissioned, plus the testimony

ter long use; that it does not appear to lead to the use of hard drugs, such as heroin; and that it does not lead to —

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(Continued from Page 1)

cent favor the opposition Labor party over the Conservatives, a

clude hydrogen, caustic soda, and sulphuric acid, and they were soon in short supply.

S. Panel Set Up Cancer, Ecology

(Continued from Page 1)

environmental problems was taken because these were the "most serious" in each country, change of information on space research and on the study of measures to permit Soviet and American spacecraft to dock with

Mr. Phelan said today that he telephoned McGraw-Hill on Dec. 10, the day after publication plans were announced, and told editors a book might be a fake. He said McGraw-Hill convinced him the Irving manuscript was "absolutely true."

(Reuters). — Two people were buried alive in separate incidents today as they tried to dig coal out of disused coal seams in en-

Rio Begins Carnival

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Rio began its four-day annual pre-Lenten carnival here last night to the blare of trumpets and trombones and the twirling of multi-colored nerver

from Mr. Irving's book about the telephone call from Hedda Hesper's closet. Mr. Phelan said he was the only person besides the

Justice Cushman, in reversing Justice Culpkin, held that the Irving manuscript was a common property, and any restraint would infringe the freedom of speech and that only a very small amount of words—up to 100—could be removed from publishing any parts of the Irving manuscript.

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2 Murders Laid
Tea Black B...

...big news breaking. So be careful."

McGraw-Hill said today that he had postponed McGraw-Hill on Dec. 10, the day after publication plans are announced, and told editors a book might be in the fall. He said McGraw-Hill convinced him to publish an Irving manuscript was called "The Moscow Trials."

Police did not publicly link the two murders until yesterday. They said misspelled notes found by the bodies were positively identified as the work of the same man. They believe the man may

MOSCOW	5	36	Overcast
NEW YORK	5	41	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	5	44	"
MILK	23	58	Partly cloudy
MILK	23	58	"
PARIS	7	38	Overcast
PARIS	7	41	"
FRANCE	4	39	Cloudy
FRANCE	4	42	"
SOVIET	23	58	Cloudy
SOVIET	23	58	"
STOCKHOLM	1	26	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	26	"
TUNIS	19	66	Cloudy
TUNIS	19	66	"

	C	F	
ALGAEVE	16	59	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	28	Partly cloudy

[illegible]

proved the authenticity of the latter have any validity with regard to it."

Mr. Pines concedes that the Arabic text is an addition of the leading Jewish personalities would be omitted by someone writing in the Christian milieu while it is easy to ex-

Flusser suggests, Euseb have quoted Josephus accurately. He says Eusebius

to Josephus states that Pilate acted against Jesus "upon hearing him accused by men of the highest authority among us." "It is undeniable," Mr. Flusser writes, "that the accusation

LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL

Takes Up Rogers on Offer

Humphrey Asks for Briefing After Nixon's Trip to China

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., Friday accepted an offer by Secretary of State William Rogers to provide secret information on Vietnam and other foreign-policy matters to presidential candidates.

Mr. Rogers' offer to the presidential candidates was put forward through State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d after Sen. Humphrey had called for such private briefings in the interest of "informed" and "responsible" political debate.

White House Lists Those Due in Peking

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13 (UPI).—The White House announced yesterday the names of those who will accompany President Nixon to China as members of the official party.

The 13 companions names present few, if any, surprises. They are: Secretary of State William P. Rogers; Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser; H. R. Haldeman, assistant to the President; Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary; Edw. C. Brent Scowcroft, military assistant to the President; and Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Also, Dwight L. Chapin, deputy assistant to the President; John A. Seal, special consultant to the President; Patrick J. Buchanan, special assistant to the President; Rose Mary Woods, personal secretary to the President; Alfred L. Jenkins, director for Asian Communist affairs in the State Department; John Holdridge, staff member of the National Security Council; and Winston Lord, special assistant to Mr. Kissinger.

Of these people, Mr. Ziegler said, Mr. Holdridge speaks Mandarin Chinese. The press secretary said there will be three interpreters on the trip—all of them, he believed, from the State Department.

In addition, Mr. Ziegler said, there will be an "unofficial" party of "approximately 21." He said this group would include Gerald L. Warren, deputy press secretary; Dr. Walter Teich, the President's physician; Ronald Walker, a staff assistant to the President who is leading the group now in China; Timothy McInerney, a press aide; and staff and secretarial personnel from the National Security Council and Mr. Chapin's staff.

In addition to the "official" and "unofficial" parties, Mr. Ziegler said, there will also be about 10 members of his own staff, "a small group" of security personnel, communications technicians and military support people.

He said that there will also be 81 members of the press, 13 satellite ground-station technicians and 58 other communications and technical personnel.

useful and helpful way that he can."

Mr. Rogers has not yet determined the method, timing or ground rules of briefings for candidates, and is hopeful that it will not become a full-time job, Mr. Bray said. The spokesman added that Mr. Rogers is now considering the best way to meet "any obvious need."

In Miami, deputy presidential press secretary Gerald Warren said formal White House briefings for presidential candidates will not begin until after the two major-party nominating conventions this summer. But he added that presidential candidates—and any member of Congress—can obtain briefings on Vietnam policy requests.

Sen. Humphrey, in a statement issued through his campaign office, said he was "delighted" with Mr. Rogers' offer and expressed hope that presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird would follow suit. He said he would make his request for a substantive briefing on the China talks in a letter to Mr. Rogers.

Agnew Assails Minkie

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro Agnew says presidential candidates who "would cave in to every demand" of North Vietnam if elected are undermining the cause of peace.

In an interview on the National Broadcasting Company's "Today" TV show, Mr. Agnew singled out the Democratic front-runner Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine.

He said that in criticizing President Nixon's peace proposals, Sen. Muskie "undermines the chance that the North Vietnamese are going to accept them."

Mr. Agnew denied reports that he disapproves of Mr. Nixon's decision to visit Peking but said he was opposed to what he called an euphoria that swept the country when the trip was announced.

"The Chinese are not our friends," he said. "We are going to go see them at their house and see if we can make them less hostile, that is all."

Romney vs. Protesters

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 13 (UPI).—Police yesterday broke up a demonstration by some 200 war protesters outside the Nixon-for-President headquarters.

Inside, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney, who lost the 1968 New Hampshire primary to President Nixon, was being heckled.

He charged that Democratic presidential candidates are "brainwashing" the American people into a dangerous conclusion of the war. Mr. Romney told about 40 GOP workers that Sen. Muskie and other Democratic candidates supported "the policy that got us into Vietnam."

"They were sorry to be brainwashing the American people about the way we got involved in Vietnam," he said. "We must not let them brainwash us now about the way we get out of Vietnam. That could prove to be an even more costly mistake."

Mr. Romney's statement in 1967 that he had been "brainwashed" by U.S. authorities on Vietnam caused a furor and was instrumental in weakening his candidacy to the point that he withdrew from the race on the eve of the New Hampshire voting.

bureau of economic affairs and put together by the Foreign Service officer in charge of Asian Communist affairs, Alfred L. Jenkins. It took about a month to assemble.

The material—25 or 30 separate papers—was then typed. The papers were individually produced on automatic typewriters with keys that move to the instructions of a master tape and sent over to the National Security Council staff.

They were read there last week by John H. Holdridge, a China expert, and either passed on to Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, and to Mr. Nixon, or sent back to the State Department to be rewritten.

Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, said that the packet included transcripts of Mr. Kissinger's discussions with Chinese leaders during his trip to Peking. According to "reliable sources," it also contained these items:

• Mr. Kissinger's impressions of China and his assessment of the possibilities during the President's visit.

• More detailed material on the discussions with the Chinese or, in the words of one official, "what they are probably going to say and what he can say back."

• Individual papers on each item on the likely agenda. These are said to include the issues of Taiwan, Korea, American forces in the Pacific, and Chinese views and policies toward Japan.

• Material on the cities the President is scheduled to visit during his seven-day trip—Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow. This is said to include maps of the cities and what the Chinese are likely to show him in each city and why. According to government sources, the amount of time Mr.



JOYCE-KILMER IN PLASTIC—Workman planting special foliage on one-and-a-half-mile median stretch of Jefferson Boulevard in Los Angeles. Trees are made of plastic to keep down the maintenance costs that accompany real trees, according to a road official. Besides, there is not enough earth to support real trees.

Health HQs In U.S. Help Nonsmokers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare will restrict smoking in its buildings across the country. Its 10,000 employees will be advised of the decision tomorrow in a memorandum from Secretary Elliot L. Richardson.

Smoking will be prohibited in conference rooms, auditoriums, clinics and elevators. Nonsmoking sections will be established where possible in cafeterias and working areas.

Mr. Richardson said the ban would not apply in lobbies, corridors and restrooms because "smoking does not present a serious problem in these places where ventilation is adequate and where enforcement would be very difficult."

A trial of the smoking ban in conference rooms in the main HEW building in Washington has met with spotty success. Since ashtrays were removed—some months ago, some people now smuggle in their own in briefcases.

Sales Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Cigarette sales in the United States increased by 13 billion last year to 524 billion, the tobacco industry announced here, despite a ban on television cigarette advertising that went into effect Jan. 1, 1971.

Foes of smoking attribute the increase to many factors, from worsening international tensions to normal population growth—but many are wondering if their victory over the TV commercials may have been overestimated.

Given, with the advertisements are the anti-smoking commercials that television stations were required to use in rebuttal to cigarette advertisements.

Dope Shuts Rome Club

ROME, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Police closed the Number One nightclub yesterday following the arrest of its playboy owner, Paolo Vassallo, 34, on drug charges. Police arrested him Friday night after reportedly discovering 85 grams of cocaine in a "suit" at the nightclub, and 300 grams of cocaine and opium in Mr. Vassallo's car.

Nixon will spend in each has been left flexible.

Biographical material on the Chinese leaders. (Asked if all the leaders were included, an official said: "You tell us who they are.")

Papers on the Chinese economic and political situation.

According to one official who helped prepare the briefing book, "Almost everything imaginable is covered." Asked if that wasn't a tall order for 500 pages or so of material, he said: "No, because the Chinese have been pretty open about what they want to discuss. It is also clear what subjects they are going to avoid because they are embarrassing."

"Almost everything they could seriously raise is treated in one form or another," he added.

"What has been left out is a lot of minor or technical stuff—like detailed aspects of trade or the communications the Chinese might want to set up as a follow."

This weekend's work is described as mainly "domestic" yesterday afternoon the President flew by helicopter to Grand Cay in the Bahamas with Treasury Secretary John B. Connally—but he took his China work along.

The President is scheduled to leave Andrews Air Force Base in a Washington suburb at 10 a.m. Thursday and arrive in Peking next Sunday at 10:30 p.m. Washington time, or 1:30 a.m. Monday Peking time and 0830 Monday GMT.

Malraux Flies to Nixon

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP).—André Malraux flew to Washington today to give President Nixon his impressions on Mao Tse-tung.

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Explaining Request for New Regime

Athens Claims Cyprus Is in Peril

ATHENS, Feb. 13.—The government here asserted yesterday that its demands for a new regime in Cyprus were justified because "Greece has special responsibility for the maintenance of security in Cyprus."

A spokesman said that Athens had aims of "preserving national unity and averting bloodshed" when it suggested that Cyprus's president, Archbishop Makarios, form a national unity government and give up his asserted secret cache of arms from Czechoslovakia.

Greece had asked on Friday that the arms be surrendered to a UN peacekeeping force and a new national unity government be formed in Cyprus.

The Greek regime's spokesman said yesterday that the recommendations were not an ultimatum, "but because the message was sent by the Greek government, it did not lack substance."

There was no immediate official Cyprus government response to Greek Premier George Papadopoulos's recommendations. However, reports from Nicosia said that members of the Cyprus House of Representatives, led by speaker Glafos Cleridis, had begun efforts to mediate between Archbishop Makarios and the Greek government.

Rightsists Act

Mr. Cleridis, Nicos Sampson and Phedias Paraskervidis, all right-wing representatives, met the Greek foreign affairs under secretary, Costas Panayotakos, at the Greek Embassy in Nicosia yesterday. Later, Mr. Cleridis attended a cabinet meeting presided over by Archbishop Makarios, reports said.

The spokesman said that Greece's recommendations were not an interference in Cypriot affairs "especially when such recommendations are made in order to avoid bloodshed between Greek Cypriots."

"Cypriots are Greeks. Athens is the national center of Hellenism, and Cyprus as part of it should give serious consideration to Athens's views," the spokesman said.

Under Secretary Panayotakos said at a news conference in Nicosia that the Cyprus government needed needed "it did not represent all the nationalists and it has no independent views," he said.

Asked what would happen if President Makarios turned down the Greek instructions, Mr. Panayotakos said: "Everyone will accept his responsibilities."

During a brief stopover in Athens, David H. Popper, U.S.

ambassador in Cyprus, conferred today with his colleague, Henry J. Tasca, ambassador to Greece, at American Embassy over the side.

Mr. Popper flew to Athens on his way back to Cyprus after an African vacation.

Students' Demand

The Athens-based National Students Association of Cyprus (EPEK) today denounced the Cypriot government as "the main disrupter of the home front."

EPEK condemns the Machiavellian policy of Makarios and calls upon him to resign not only from his political post but also from his religious duties," said a resolution by the student group.

EPEK represents 3,500 Cypriot students attending universities in Greece and other European countries. Cyprus has no institutions of higher education and most Cypriots study here or in England.

Reports from Nicosia said President Makarios studied Greek government proposals with mem-

bers of his cabinet over the weekend, and would give his answer to Athens tomorrow.

Greek Cypriots' Warning

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Justice Minister George Fotiadis called today for national unity in the face of the Greek regime's move on Friday.

"We may not be in a position to achieve what is desirable, but we should not contribute through disunity to what is undesirable," he said at a memorial service for a Greek Cypriot killed during the abortive crusade for union with Greece.

Observers interpreted his plea as being a warning against partition of this island between Greek and Turkish communities.

The English-language daily Cyprus Mail today accused Athens of seeking the right to dictate the government while the president of the republic should have.

Greece Says U.S. Criticism May Harm Home-Port Talks

ATHENS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Greece's military-backed government here said today that U.S. State Department criticism of its remarks about Greek internal affairs might affect current negotiations to let U.S. warships use ports in Greece.

Christian Xanthopoulos-Palamos, the Greek deputy foreign minister, said at his weekly briefing yesterday that the U.S. request for home-port facilities for units of the Sixth Fleet "has been accepted in principle."

He added: "Preliminary exploration councils have already begun between the competent military authorities."

He expressed dismay, however, over a statement by a State Department spokesman warning disappointment about the Greek government's internal policies.

"Such statements are certainly not conducive to creating a suitable climate for the negotiations," Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamos said.

He was referring to an assertion last week by the State Department spokesman, Charles Bray, that the agreement on port facilities with Greece "does not affect United States views on the Greek government and does not change our disappointment at the slow pace at which democracy is returning to that country."

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamos said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Abandoned Boy Seeks His Mother After 12 Years, Robs Her, Is Jailed

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP).—A sailor, running off to the Far East with an attractive widow, said: "Either the boy goes or I do."

So Vera Petrovna Shukina abandoned her 5-year-old son in the Omak railroad station. That was 12 years ago.

Her son, Vladimir, was in a state orphanage until he ran away in search of his mother last year.

Vladimir turned up in Samarkand and was caught stealing a woman's purse in the market.

The victim told the police that the thief should go to jail, and added: "So should his parents."

She was taken to the jail to give a statement, and was told the name of the thief.

"My God," she exclaimed, "it's my son."

Pravda Vostoka, printed in Tashkent, reported this story in its Feb. 11 edition, which reached Moscow today. The paper said the youth was convicted of theft.

UN Agency Fears a Shortage Of Water in This Generation

By William Tuohy

ROME, Feb. 13.—The supply of fresh water in the world, without drastic conservation measures, is likely to run short within the lifetime of children living today.

This dire warning is the subject of a massive study prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which will be presented to the UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm this June.

Also contributing to the 62-page paper are the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization.

The study points out that at present man controls only about 65 percent of the total precipitation on the earth's surface.

The rest is lost principally through evaporation and runoff into the salt seas and oceans.

Among the ways that fresh water is being wasted, the study says, is through deterioration of water resources in quality and quantity due to inadequate watershed management and lack of soil conservation, overexploitation causing salt water intrusion, and increased erosion and salinization caused by inefficient water management in agriculture.

"These deteriorating effects are interrelated and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

No. 2 Man in Sudan Quits Major Posts

KHARTOUM, Feb. 13 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Khalid Hassan Abbas, considered the number two man in the Sudanese government, has resigned all his posts, President Gaafar Numeiri announced in a statement broadcast early today.

Gen. Khalid was deputy president, defense minister and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. President Numeiri said he has assumed all these jobs himself. He added that Gen. Khalid had twice before asked to be relieved of his responsibilities.

Nixon Hails Lincoln as Inspiration

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13 (Reuters).—President Nixon said yesterday—the 153d anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth—that Americans needed more than ever Lincoln's ability to inspire and give confidence to better serve their country and mankind.

Mr. Nixon made the statement in a letter to Rep. Robert McClory, R., Ill., who represented him at wreath-laying ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President recalled Lincoln's effort to maintain the nation's unity during the Civil War, and said:

"Now... we work in a divided world to establish a peace to end all wars, and we seek to move America forward here at home, bringing its people together and building a new and lasting prosperity."

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

The simple things are important
In the life of the American cowboy
Fresh country air and a good horse
The smell of breakfast steaks on an open fire
And time to enjoy
The rich full flavor of a Marlboro cigarette
Wherever people smoke for flavor
You'll find the Marlboro Brand

Nixon's China Researches Aren't Divulged

By Robert M. Smith

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13 (UPI).—President Nixon has managed to resist the lure of sun, sea and friend Bebe Rebozo's household, he may have prepared himself well to answer many questions the Chinese could throw at him during his visit beginning a week from tomorrow.

The President's trips last week-end and this weekend to Key Biscayne suggest the quandary of a high-school boy faced with a final exam in Latin next week-end and fine spring weather this week. Mr. Nixon, fleeing the chill gray of Washington, came to Florida with what one State Department official called "a hell of a lot of stuff" to study in preparation for his China trip.

The contents of the China briefing book are so secret that questions about it made a member of the National Security Council staff virtually flee.

The administration presumably does not want the Chinese to know what ideas are in the President's mind about China. They won't even say what published books he has read. In addition, they do not want to let out the smallest hint of possible topics for discussion.

"An agenda?" echoed the council staff member. "I'm off the record now. I'm not going to say there is an agenda. No, I can't tell you whether there is an agenda or not."

Source of Data

But certain things have become clear about the President's intellectual preparation for the China trip. First, the 500 pages or more that he brought here last weekend were pulled up from the depths of the State Department—the China Desk, the legal adviser's office, the intelligence bureau, the

The World Does Move

Whether or not Galileo muttered that the world does move at the very moment he was denying that heretical proposition is rather beside the point. Time after time the fact has been shoved into the teeth of embittered conservatives and despairing progressives alike. And at a time when men too often seem to be sinking into subhuman savagery from the most idealistic of motives, it is pleasant to note that two powerful governments, much given to snarling at one another, can promote the collaboration of their doctors and scientists in a genuinely humane project.

The agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to pool their knowledge and work together in a Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation took a year to bring to fruition. That, considering the fact that the exchange of scientific information has been under way between the two powers for more than 15 years, gives a clue to the obstacles that had to be overcome. A common-sense program had political and bureaucratic hurdles to surmount; the infusion of ideology into science cannot be disregarded, even in such apparently clear-cut problems as those of human health.

One has only to dip into the broad study of human origins sponsored by the United Nations to see how differently anthropology can be viewed by Marxist and non-Marxist experts in that field. Mao's thought has been injected into Chinese medicine, and Lysenkoism still has something of a hold

on the study of genetics in the Soviet Union. Public health, viewed from the standpoint of the American Medical Association, takes on a quite different coloration than when seen through the eyes of a Soviet doctor (or, for that matter, through the eyes of many American doctors).

Differences like these can be troublesome, even in the study of cancer or heart disease, to say nothing of environmental pollution, in which the social system plays such an important role. Yet there are certainly core facts in every field of human knowledge which can be studied, and some truths agreed upon, by representatives of all politico-economic faiths. And out of such study and agreement can come forward steps for all humanity.

Progress has been made in Soviet-American cooperation in space programs, Antarctic studies, and in the world that is covered by the sea. The health cooperation plan can bring this progress closer to the vital and urgent interests of the peoples of all the earth. From the mutual respect such cooperation engenders, from the realization that men, women and children die in much the same anguish under every flag, it is possible that reasonable conclusions about other aspects of life, that also know no national or ideological boundaries, may flow. At any rate, the creation of the Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation is a real achievement. May it live up to every expectation!

Probing U.S. Defense Spending

President Nixon's soaring defense budget appears to be shaping up as a major issue in the Congress. The need for a \$6.3 billion increase in budget authority in the fiscal year beginning July 1 is being questioned—with good reason—by one of the Pentagon's best friends on Capitol Hill, Sen. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield. A close, hard look needs to be taken at the plethora of new weapons systems projected by the armed services and at what Mr. Stennis describes as the "rocketing costs" of military manpower.

Personnel costs will absorb more than half of the \$83.4-billion defense budget and are expected to rise in the next few years to well over 60 percent, compared with 27 percent in the Soviet-Union. These figures turn on its head the old Pentagon notion that the United States can better afford an arms race than the U.S.S.R. Military pay has been lifted repeatedly in the effort to recruit all-volunteer armed forces. With the increase projected for next January, the base pay of a recruit will be four times what it was in 1964.

The development and procurement funds required for 103 major weapons systems require searching examination. The sevenfold increase to \$942 million in funds to be spent on "development" of new long-range-missile submarines, which will cost about \$1 billion each—as much as giant nuclear-attack carriers—is virtually a commitment to procurement of a \$20 to \$30-billion underwater fleet, although no such decision has yet been made.

More than \$1.2 billion is to be spent on development of a new strategic bomber and a new antiaircraft warning system, plus procurement of long-lead items for a fourth nuclear carrier, although none of these

weapons systems ostensibly has yet been approved for construction. Congress is no longer given a look ahead at the wedge-shaped shadows such starts on weapons programs cast into the financial future. Weapons programs need to be pruned back to realistic dimensions before huge investments are made in them, but only the Congress is likely to do such pruning now.

With the likelihood of a first-stage agreement in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), a close look needs to be taken at the projected expenditure of another \$1.5 billion on the Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system. Also, will it really be necessary to spend another \$1.6 billion on MIRV multiple warhead missiles, when the heavy, nationwide Soviet ABM system they were designed to penetrate is not being built? Even larger sums are allocated to tactical aircraft of questionable utility, a huge naval shipbuilding program and other weapons little related to any war the United States is likely to fight.

The absence of any effective "net assessment" measuring American military requirements against the actual forces and capabilities of the potential enemy undermines the value of much Pentagon planning. The effect of all this plus a deterioration in unified civilian management of the competing armed services, is that the Pentagon spends more now than in 1964 on its general purpose forces and gets 20 to 25 percent less combat capability for its money.

Why that is, the White House itself reportedly has been unable to get the Defense Department to explain. Yet the President repeatedly yields to military pleas for more funds. As pointed questions are being asked now by senators who once voted whatever the Pentagon requested, a tightening of the purse strings by Congress appears to be the likely alternative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'So Who Cares About Biharis?'

... So who cares much about the Biharis? There are millions as direly placed as the minority in Bangladesh. There are millions more innocent. There are millions without a vocal lobby back in Islamabad. Why (Sheikh Mujib's advisers may well demand) treat the Biharis as a special case? Why care more about them? It is a hard question to pose, a harder one to answer; and the only response must stem from emotion. Bangladesh's new start, new image, and future credibility depend on the degree of humanity displayed now, in extremis.

—From the Guardian (London).

Recognition of Bangladesh

Japan must maintain an independent stand in developing its foreign policy in the Indian subcontinent. ... It should speed up

its economic assistance to Bangladesh and at the same time resume aid to Pakistan. —From Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

The Malta Negotiations

The major blackout on the foreign front last week was when Mr. Mintoft blew both his top and all the diplomatic fuses at the latest round of Malta talks in Rome. If the Maltese prime minister now adds a long sullen silence to all his tantrums, surely the time will soon come for Britain and her NATO partners to announce that they consider the seven-month negotiations to have failed and to complete the withdrawal of British forces from the island before the deadline of March 31.

That way, at least, the evacuation would not end in devious maneuvering against the clock, and Britain's long association with Malta would end with a dignified bang, not a whimper.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 14, 1897

NEW YORK—One effect of the recent blizzard here was to entail upon the city an expense of \$130,000, that was paid to the knights of the broom to make the streets passable. There were 2,500 men employed. Another snowstorm is said to be coming. In case it arrives the Street-Cleaning Department will find itself insolvent, unless instant relief is voted. The struggle for employment resulted in a small riot on the Bowery, which the police had to quell.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1922

LONDON—Following the kidnapping of 50 prominent Unionists in last Wednesday's raids into Ulster territory, arrangements have been made by the Ulster Government to guard the frontier with 10,000 armed police while 17 British battalions will be stationed just inside the border. There are now 7 British battalions in Ulster. The evacuation of British troops from the Irish Free State has been suspended and some of the regiments will now be sent to Ulster.



A Look at Muskie's Peace Proposal

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—No presidential candidate can ever again claim that he is more dovish on the Vietnam war issue than Sen. Edmund Muskie, the now indicated Democratic nominee. Sen. George McGovern, Mayor John Lindsay and the others can continue to note that Muskie trailed them into the peace camp. But they can no longer say that he is lacking in the seal demanded of the commander.

Indeed, Muskie's latest peace proposal surpasses anything anybody else has suggested to force the belligerents, Saigon and Hanoi, to lie down together like the lion and the lamb—the lamb this time inside the lion.

What Muskie proposes is that the military and the political aspects of a peace agreement be dealt with separately. He would make a simple, straightforward deal with the enemy—a commitment to withdraw all American troops from Indo-China in exchange for all prisoners of war. So much for the military part of the bargain.

He would then leave it to Saigon and Hanoi to make their own political bargain. Leave it to them? Not quite. He would threaten Saigon with loss of American logistical support after U.S. troops are withdrawn unless it came to terms with Hanoi. Others may have thought of this possibility but Muskie is the first to incorporate this coercive threat into his own peace plan.

Now that Le Duc Tho, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, has spelled out Hanoi's peace terms in his public answer to President Nixon's disclosure of the U.S. terms proposed on his behalf by Henry Kissinger in Paris, it is not hard to see what deal Hanoi would find acceptable. President Thieu of South Vietnam would have to resign. Saigon would have to forgo further American aid, both economic and military.

Political Atmosphere

Asked by Newsweek columnist Stewart Alsop whether this wouldn't force Saigon to accept a Communist-run government, Muskie replied that it wouldn't foreclose the South Vietnamese from fighting on "with their own resources." What resources? The world would be helped to defend that territory from the North Vietnamese, who, presumably, would still be lavishly supplied by Moscow and Peking. In the political atmosphere of 1968 or earlier, Muskie's suggestion

that Saigon be cast forth with upon its own resources to repel enemies with access to the resources of two giant powers would have been the equivalent of George Romney's confession that he had been brain-washed in South Vietnam—a confession that washed him out of a contest in which he had been leading.

In the political atmosphere of 1972, however, Muskie's comment will probably do him no harm. It may even help him. The coercive feature of his plan has been glossed over in much of the sympathetic comment. Anyway, many voters may be so fed up with the war that they are willing to go the whole way with Muskie even if they understand where it will lead.

The administration's concerted counter-attack led by Secretary of State William Rogers and carried out of bounds by E. R. Haldean of the White House staff, would seem to be excessive and politically counter-productive. Muskie, in Rogers's view, has done his country a disservice and played into the enemy's hands by breaking what should be a united American front in support of the Nixon peace plan. In Haldean's view, this was done as a deliberate service to the enemy.

No United Front

But there wasn't any united front for the enemy to break. Other Democratic presidential candidates and Muskie himself in a more restrained way had challenged Mr. Nixon's handling of peace negotiations both before and after the secret terms were revealed.

Moreover, in the light of Le Duc Tho's latest outburst, it may be doubted that the North Vietnamese ever intended to accept any deal that failed to guarantee them full control of all Indo-China. His statement that a compromise might have been possible before President Thieu's unopposed reelection has the ring of a lead pony.

One of the leaders of a country that has never permitted any kind of election was outraged by the spectacle of an uncontested election? Too much is enough.

The Communists know that they couldn't win an election now and couldn't have for some years past. Thieu's government is called a corrupt dictatorship and by Western standards it doubtless is. But it is also the most effective government South Vietnam has had in years. That is why the Hanoi government, also a dictatorship but so closed that its corruption is hidden, insists that Thieu be removed.

The path by which Muskie reached this position on the Nixon peace plan is curiously winding. First he welcomed the Nixon peace initiative as a promising step forward. Then, in an interview, he found fault with the Nixon plan on the grounds that it was too complicated and that it imposed a new condition unacceptable to the North Vietnamese—an Indo-China-wide cease-fire. He apparently neglected to notice that it was complicated because the North Vietnamese, not the Americans, insisted upon wrapping the military and political terms in one big package.

From his cease-fire objection, Muskie took the long leap to his simple swap-troop withdrawal for prisoners of war. But he had company. Other Democratic candidates had proposed the same thing. None, however, had sweetened the deal with a threat to coerce Saigon into a shotgun wedding with North Vietnam, a suggestion so odious to Mr. Nixon that he forbade Kissinger even to discuss it in Paris.

So the issue is drawn and it will probably be with us until after the presidential election. Mr. Nixon will represent himself as willing to go the last mile for peace. Muskie, unless he backs off, will represent himself as willing to go the last mile and a half and to shove Saigon off the cliff when the distance is covered.

Indeed, the Pakistanis' disastrous vision in the wake of the recent war with India is such that he pronounces a mea culpa on his own past and regrets the youthful folly that led him 22 years ago to work for Nixon's defeat as a representative from California at the hands of Helen Gahagan Douglas. At that time Bhutto was a brilliant young student at the state university.

His gloomy view of today's world—a view that is darkly tinged with prejudice—sees India, urged on by the Soviet Union, giddily threatening new aggressions while Moscow in the end plans to pick up pieces all along the U.S.S.R.'s southern border.

Although he expresses his ideals in emotional tones, Bhutto's outlook is one of coldly cynical realism. For him, Mrs. Gandhi's India is an unrelenting Kremlin stooge and, once it has completed the job of wrecking all semblance of stability on this most populous continent, it will in turn be gobbled up itself.

When that moment comes, says Bhutto with lugubrious relish, neither India's "ancient wisdom" nor the "rope trick" will enable Mrs. Gandhi to "lasso the Soviet Union." And when that bell tolls, as it has already tolled for East Pakistan, Bhutto foresees the loss of India's provinces of West Bengal and Assam, which, together with Bangladesh, will come under "red" influence. The only question not yet answered in the Pakistanis' mind is whether that influence will be Chinese or Russian.

To make matters even worse he hints darkly that Moscow is up to monkey business with agents and propaganda stirring trouble inside West Pakistan, all

Nixon and Chou En-Lai: A Great Opportunity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has wisely warned the American people not to expect too much from his mission to China, but this is a critical moment in the history of Asia, and without expecting too much, it could be a mistake to attempt too little.

For sometimes, limited and specific conflicts such as Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea, which seem hopelessly tangled by themselves, can still be susceptible to compromise and accommodation when linked to some larger historical perspective and purpose.

Berlin seemed to be the flash point of Europe and was lost for years in endless narrow security arguments among men who were living under the dominion of fear. It was only when the question was changed and Chancellor Willy Brandt asked: What of the future? What about the security, not merely of Berlin or Germany, but the whole of Europe? that the dreary stalemate over the wall and access to the autobahn yielded to common sense.

Maybe it is too soon to expect the sort of things in Asia, but should not the larger question of the future well-being and security of the poor and hungry majority of the human race in that part of the world be seriously discussed by the leaders of the most populous and the most powerful of the nation states?

Most questions about Asia and President Nixon's visit to Peking have concentrated recently on the changing Sino-American trade and cultural exchanges, on the internal political effects of the visit on Nixon and the Sato government in Japan, on how all these trans-oceanic satellite TV shows of Nixon at the Forbidden City, the Great Wall of China, etc., will look to the voter in Dubuque, Ed Muskie in Maine, Brewster and Koyagi in Moscow, General Thieu in Saigon, Mrs. Gandhi in India and Mr. Bhutto in Pakistan. And while all these things are important in the world of realism, surely they are secondary questions.

All the nations on the Pacific rim of its adjoining seas have certain common concerns. They want peace and enough food to hold life together and a little hope. They want some order in this outside world so that they can get on with their problems and responsibilities at home.

The war in Vietnam, the confrontation of a million Soviet soldiers on China's northern border, the anxieties and Tokyo, the savage struggles between India and Pakistan all work against the common human interests of the common people.

Is it Asia, unreasonable to think that Richard Nixon and Chou En-Lai should try to lift their talks out of the contemporary pit of politics into the larger historical issues and common interests of the future?

After all, while this is the first meeting between the leaders of the United States and China in over a generation, it is probably the best chance any American will have in the foreseeable future to deal with the fundamental questions of order in the Pacific basin.

Chou is a philosopher, the only leader in China with a long experience in the West. He is tough, and if the question with Nixon in Peking is kept to the problems and future of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Sato, Mrs. Gandhi and Bhutto, the President's visit will probably be a disappointment if not a disaster.

Human Factor

There is just a chance in the Nixon visit—not more than that—that Nixon can get down to the practical realities of the future of Asia with the Chinese premier. Mao Tse-tung is making a philosophy of history, but Chou is really making the history of modern China. The human factor in all this should not be underestimated, and fortunately, Henry Kissinger, who has spent many hours with Chou and caught his quality and won his respect, sees this Nixon visit not in presidential election terms, but in historic terms.

Accordingly, it is just possible that Nixon will try in Peking to talk about what is fundamental and not merely what is political, not merely about Thieu or Chiang or Sato, but about the neutralization of all Southeast Asia; not only about the million Soviet soldiers on China's northern border, or the threat of Japan's economic expansion, but about a new order in the Pacific and a mutual security and nonaggression pact among the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

North Vietnam's senior negotiator in the Vietnam peace talks, Le Duc Tho, is going to arrive in Peking to see Chou the day before Nixon gets there, probably to brief him on the narrow questions of the Paris stalemate and Hanoi's plans for a military offensive in South Vietnam during Nixon's Peking visit.

It will be interesting to discover Chou's reaction to this. He can see it in contemporary short-range terms and encourage Le Duc Tho to go through with that military offensive, or he can take the Nixon mission seriously and try to call off the military hounds and get down to the really important question of ending the killing and getting on to the big question of the future order of the Pacific.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as far as Chou. The Chinese premier is now 74, facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

Bhutto and the Odd Couple in Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

RAWALPINDI—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is looking to an odd couple, namely Mao Tse-tung and Richard Nixon, to keep Pakistan and, incidentally, all Asia from sliding down the drain.

A social reformer without ideological pedantry, Bhutto is philosophically about midstream between the Chinese and American chiefs of state. But he thinks they are the only people who can straighten out a mess unusual even for this untidy continent.

Indeed, the Pakistanis' disastrous vision in the wake of the recent war with India is such that he pronounces a mea culpa on his own past and regrets the youthful folly that led him 22 years ago to work for Nixon's defeat as a representative from California at the hands of Helen Gahagan Douglas. At that time Bhutto was a brilliant young student at the state university.

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To make matters even worse he hints darkly that Moscow is up to monkey business with agents and propaganda stirring trouble inside West Pakistan, all

the way from the northwest frontier bordering Afghanistan down to Baluchistan on the Arabian Sea.

No matter how exaggerated these prophecies may prove to be, Bhutto is realistic enough to acknowledge that Pakistan alone—or what is left of it—doesn't have the power to change its fate. He recognizes that its allies are helpless, outmoded relics. He sees that the UN will remain paralyzed unless the General Assembly is given mandatory powers to act—which isn't going to happen.

Tea and Sympathy

For these reasons, he condescended himself a kind of advance party for the Nixon journey to China—through Peking—and flew there last week to see his old friend, Chou En-Lai, and the man he most reveres, Mao Tse-tung, in order to ask for help, to get a certain wanted, written, defense pact but what he got was tea and sympathy, the advice that common interests transcend alliance in importance.

Certainly there is a commonality of Chinese and Pakistani interest. They want to deflate their mutual adversary, India, and share with the United States the desire to keep Russia from running away with the Asia power bonanza. Bhutto, seeing this and having failed to get a signed

commitment from Peking, is looking for one in Washington.

Yet he is evidently restrained in his hopes, being clearly impressed with the sage Chinese advice that common interests count more than promises. It is obviously such an interest-including a signal of friendship to Peking and a signal of caution to Moscow—that brought the U.S. Navy into the Bay of Bengal last December and, according to Bhutto, saved West Pakistan from an assault. That maneuver was not prompted by any treaty with the U.S. or by the help Pakistan in its 1965 Indian war.

Even Bhutto concedes that Pakistan's existing pacts, although still legally valid, are politically and militarily ineffective. What he really needs more than anything else is to assure the two great Pacific powers, on which in the particular, the United States and China, that it is in their own self-interest that what is left of Pakistan should be propped up and that Soviet influence should be constrained in Asia before it becomes predominant.

He knows that he requires the help of current history's odd couple, Mao and Nixon. From their deliberations he expects "fruitful and productive" results, for he is obviously aware that both Peking and Washington can see the danger for their own countries if all the remnants of an Asiatic power balance are allowed to disintegrate.



The black berets and leather jackets are still there, but the guns brandished in previous years are now rarely seen. Gone also, from the party's newspaper, are the gory, apocalyptic cartoons of pigs in police uniforms being riddled by small children with submachine guns.

The New Path of the Black Panthers

By Ross K. Baker

WASHINGTON—It may not be widely known, but the revolutionary Black Panther party is now planning to manufacture golf bags in an Oakland, Calif., factory. It conjures up a strange image, the Black Panthers and golf bags. Yet the largest section of the party to emerge from the split between adherents of Eldridge Cleaver, now in exile in Algeria, and followers of Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland has undertaken a series of enterprises that sound little like the Panthers of old.

The Oakland group, or the "Newtonites," as they are derisively characterized by the New York-based Cleaver group, have initiated programs aimed at creating conditions for the "survival" of America's black poor. The golf-bag plan is one of these. Proceeds from sales of the bags would be earmarked for the purchase of 300 to 400 sets of clothing to be given away each month to ghetto residents by the "People's Free Clothing Program."

The clothing giveaway is but one aspect of the Panthers' "survival" effort. There is also the "People's Free Medical Clinic," designed to provide prenatal care, immunization, shots to prevent medical care, referrals to specialists and free tests for sickle-cell anemia, a blood disease peculiar to blacks. There is the "David Hilliard People's Free Shoe Factory," named for the chief of staff of the Panthers, who is now at Folsom Prison in California, for assaulting an Oakland policeman. There are the "Angela Davis Free Food Program," the "People's Free Ambulance Service," the "Free Plumbing and Maintenance Program" and the "Free Busing Program," which provides transportation on prison visiting days for prisoners' relatives. And there is the "Free Breakfast Program," the oldest of the services, which is designed to "feed children a free, hot breakfast before school in the mornings" because children "cannot function in a classroom situation if they are hungry."

The New Villain

The black berets and leather jackets are still there, but the guns brandished in previous years are now rarely seen. Gone also, from the pages of the party's newspaper, *Black Panther*, are the gory, apocalyptic cartoons of pigs in police uniforms being riddled by small children with submachine guns. Emory Douglas, the resident political cartoonist who created the image of the brutal and vicious pig-police, is still in evidence, but his subject matter now runs in a very different direction.

The new cartoons reveal much about where the Panthers are now and where they seem to be heading. They depict hollow-eyed black children, highly sentimentalized vignettes of black mothers and their families, and the kinds of mawkish genre pictures so beloved by 19th-century illustrators. But even more surprising are the elegies to religion and to the strength of the black church.

Mordant and devastating illustrations are restricted to caricatures of black businessmen who do not contribute to the Panther survival programs. These are themes picked up in the general editorial line of the paper.

Replacing the rapacious pig in the Panther demology is a black liquor store owner from Oakland named Bill Boyette. Mr. Boyette is president of Cal-State Package Stores and Tavern Owners Association (Cal-Pack) and owner of two liquor stores in Oakland. Cal-Pack, an organization of small, black-owned liquor stores, had a feud with Mayfair Markets, a large supermarket chain, over Mayfair's alleged refusal to buy liquor from wholesalers who employed black deliverymen. Mr. Boyette convinced the Panthers in July, 1971, to help him organize a boycott of

one of the Mayfair stores. The Panthers agreed, and for four days manned a picket line at the store until the Mayfair management capitulated.

Mr. Boyette's part of the bargain was to contribute groceries to the People's Survival Programs. But there was apparently no meeting of the minds between Mr. Boyette and the Panthers on the duration of the contributions. The Panthers assumed that there would be weekly donations for an extended period, while Mr. Boyette said that a one-time donation to the Free Breakfast Program satisfied his part of the bargain with Huey Newton. When the Panthers demanded a continuing contribution of foodstuffs, Mr. Boyette balked and cried extortion. The Panthers then began a boycott of his two stores.

It may seem remarkable that the Panthers, who formerly expounded world socialist revolution, have now defined their role in such narrower terms—that in place of wide-ranging attacks on imperialism and society-wide racism they are now bending every effort to compel a single entrepreneur to contribute to a free food program.

What is even more remarkable, however, is that the Boyette boycott is merely the surface manifestation of a broader shift in the Panther program that finds the Panthers supporting groups and individuals who previously were either ignored or condemned, and downgrading appeals which seemed to be at the heart of the old Panther program.

Two New Allies

While the smaller Cleaver faction in the East continues to hammer away at the larger and more abstract issues of war, poverty and imperialism, the Oakland group has swung away completely from these concerns and has embraced two institutions that one would not normally identify as Panther allies: black capitalism and the black church.

The Panther position toward both of these institutions recently has been reevaluated. Mr. Newton argued in this reevaluation that small black capitalists are the victims of the large corporate capitalist structure dominated by whites. He draws an analogy between the role of the black capitalist in the United States and that of the "national bourgeoisie" in wars of national liberation in Vietnam and China. In a recent issue of the *Black Panther*, Mr. Newton asserted:

"In wars of decolonization the national bourgeoisie support the freedom struggle of the people because they recognize that it is in their own selfish interest. Then when the foreign exploiter has been kicked out, the national bourgeoisie takes his place and continues the exploitation. However, the national bourgeoisie is a weaker group... therefore the people are in a better position to wipe this national bourgeoisie away."

Moreover, Mr. Newton argues that ghetto blacks perceive the small black businessman in a favorable light—as part of a positive type of community control of resources which should be encouraged. Calling for support of black capitalism, Mr. Newton hopes to cultivate in the black businessman certain affirmative qualities, which, he feels, "may be able to bring about a non-antagonistic solution of his contradiction with the community, while at the same time heightening the oppressed community's contradiction with the large corporate capitalist empire."

This, he suggests, "will intensify the antagonistic contradiction between the oppressed community and the empire, and by heightening that contradiction there will subsequently be a violent transformation of the corporate empire."

How, then, do the Panthers hope to encourage these favorable developments and how do they pose to differentiate between the

positive and negative elements among the black capitalists? It appears that the latter judgment is determined by whether a black businessman supports the survival programs. Bill Boyette did not support the programs at a level deemed appropriate by the Panthers. The Panther response to Mr. Boyette's recalcitrance was laid down by Bobby Seale, chairman of the Panthers:

"Black people drink 60 percent to 70 percent of all the liquor in this country. All those funds going down the drain. And we don't have any of those funds back in the community for the people. And that's what we're going to have; that's why we're going to have black community unity, and we're going to have that black businessman... We buy and they don't want to donate back to the black community. If they don't donate back to the black community, then shut them down."

There is also a carrot in the form of free advertising for black businessmen who support the community through donations to the survival programs. On Aug. 9, 1971, the *Black Panther* carried its first advertisement for a car dealer. It called upon the black community to buy cars from Al Ligon's Pontiac agency in Oakland. The same issue carried advertising for a shoe repair shop in Oakland and a building supply store in Berkeley. All of the ads carried the slogan, "Support the businesses that support our community."

Although the embrace of black capitalism may be a tactical, short-term position and the unfolding of the revolutionary process may whisk away these temporary allies, the Panthers nonetheless have become one of the staunchest advocates of "progressive" black capitalism.

Those old enough to remember the Depression years may recall a similar campaign waged in Washington by the New Negro Alliance, which put forth the slogan, "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work." That effort was aimed at retailers in the ghetto who refused to hire black clerks and who were deemed unworthy of patronage. Boyette's new establishments were a feature of the Washington group's program. The new-found economic nationalism of the Panthers has been copied directly from this model.

The Church

The embrace of the black church has been undertaken perhaps even more readily than the alliance with black businessmen. Huey Newton has confessed that "once we stepped outside of the church... we stepped out of the things that the community was involved in."

The church portion of the Dec. 18, 1971, *Black Panther* devoted to an interview with the Rev. Earl A. Nell of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Oakland. In the interview, titled "Hallelujah! The People's Revolutionary Gospel," Father Nell attempts to synthesize the religious-based civil rights activities of the early 1960s with the more radical black secular movement of the latter part of the decade. He also condemns police harassment of the Panthers and various "political trials" of Panther leaders.

The same issue contains an article to the Rev. Henry M. Nichols, pastor of a Methodist church in Philadelphia and a former member of that city's school board. In response to a police attack on black students demonstrating in front of the board of education building and the failure to report him to the school board, Mr. Nichols and the Black Ministers Association called for a boycott of that city's businesses in Philadelphia. The *Black Panther* party "heartily" endorsed the boycott.

Why this enthusiastic embrace of an institution by a group whose minister of information once said "P—the Bible." Part of the reason is, perhaps, that the minister of information, Eldridge Cleaver, is no longer part of the Newton-Seale faction of the Panthers.

But another and intriguingly plausible explanation was offered by the East Village Other, a New York underground paper. It links the change of attitude toward the church with an incident early in 1971 when Mr. Newton was addressing a meeting of middle-aged blacks who seemed unsympathetic to his stand. At the conclusion of the address, one woman rose to say that Mr. Newton and the Panthers had lost their souls and were going to hell.

The East Village Other's interpretation is that Mr. Newton was shattered by this response, that it pointed out to him the cavernous distance separating the Panthers and a large part of the black community.

A Lost Symbol

This may help explain why the familiar rhetoric has changed, with revolutionary slogans giving way to exhortations to survival. It may also help explain the retreat from the symbol of the gun, which, while not at the heart of the Panther program, created in many minds the impression that violence was the meat on which the Panthers fed. The gun frightened not only those who were meant to be intimidated, but a considerable number of potential adherents as well. It also called down upon what was an essentially defensive organization the wrath and retribution of American officials.

In its retreat from the gun, the most numerically important element of the Panthers has placed itself in the mainstream of traditional black protest. It was probably there all the time, but its rhetoric clouded its essence. Rather than repudiating the traditional black expressions of protest, the Panthers now deliberately invoke them. The "bootlickers" and "toms" of the past have been elevated to a new and honored status. But more importantly, the Panther leadership has moved to rectify the history of black protest by bringing the Panthers into line with the mainstream of that movement. Speaking in Chicago on the fourth anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King, the Panthers' party chairman, Mr. Seale said:

"Without all the other revolutionary brothers and sisters in the past, even the NAACP, if it had not been for them, if it had not been for Denmark Vesey, if it had not been for W.E.B. Du Bois, if it had not been for Marcus Garvey, if it had not been for Malcolm X, if it had not been for Martin Luther King, if it had not been for all the other revolutionary brothers, if it had not been for all the other nationalist organizations, the Black Panther party would not even exist, because we all are together. We've come out of a history..."

As the Panthers move to restore their image in the black community, they have sought to attenuate their links with certain elements of the white community. Mr. Newton and Mr. Seale have vowed that they will no longer allow themselves the patronage of their former "radical-chic" supporters. No longer will Panthers grace the drawing rooms and salons of Park Avenue in their search for funds and support. This may curtail the charismatic impact on those willing to bankroll someone else's revolution, but it may also lead to a reconciliation with the people for whom the Panther revolutionary doctrine was originally formulated.

In a New Arena

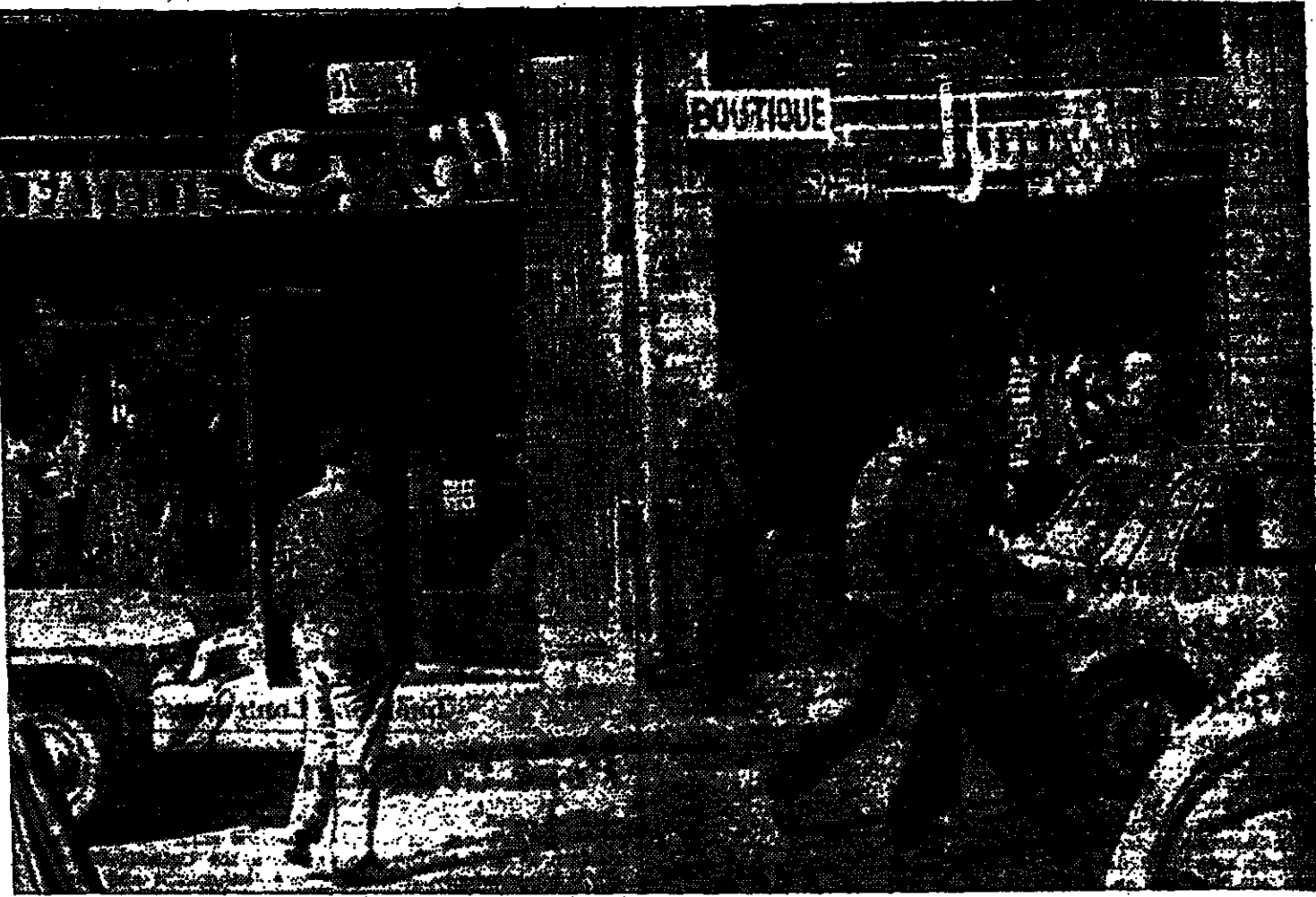
The Panthers have even ventured modestly into the formerly proscribed area of electoral politics by their strong support for Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, a black Democrat from California.

What all of this unaccustomed activity is viewed as a whole, it is clear that the Panthers are a very different organization from the group they were as recently as a year ago.

Huey Newton's emergence late in December from the shadow of a manslaughter charge in the shooting of an Oakland policeman was not attended by the revolutionary manifestations that some had expected. His alienation from the more avowedly revolutionary Cleaver has freed Mr. Newton to do what, perhaps, he always wanted to do—pursue a more reformist and modestly expressed program. The revolutionary vision still lies on the periphery of Panther programs, but it is no longer at the core.

Disturbers of the movement have yet to assess the impact of this change in the Panthers, but in the black community the effects have already been felt. As one black college student in Newark put it recently, "The word is out, Huey says, 'Go back to church.'"

Mr. Baker, chairman of the department of political science at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.



HIT BY AUSTERITY—Two shops on Cairo's Shawarby Street, a black market area, that have been ordered to close up or go into a new line of business. The goal is to narrow contrasts of privilege and poverty.

Goal Is a Work-Oriented Society

Cairo Feeling the Pinch of Austerity

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO (NYT)—The first signs of imposed austerity, especially for the privileged middle class, have begun to appear in Egypt as the "war economy" cabinet of Premier Anwar Sadat drives to reallocate resources and to transform the country into an early-to-bed, work-oriented society.

Steel shutters have been drawn over the door and display windows of a hard-currency shop on Kasr el-Nil Street, a shopping oasis where Egyptians could buy French perfume, Japanese television and stereo sets, British textiles and other luxuries with no embarrassing questions from the authorities about the source of the foreign currency.

Under the new austerity program, Egypt's television viewers have lost one of the three channels offering escapism: late evening old Hollywood films. The two remaining channels now go off the air abruptly at 11 p.m. to encourage the viewers to go to bed and rest for the next day's work.

Cinemas and theaters have been given a deadline of today to reschedule their programs to have audiences out and on their way home no later than 11 p.m. To aid the drive, Cairo transit authorities are studying plans to suspend bus and streetcar service

at midnight, an hour and a half earlier than normal. And to curb the owners of private cars, customs duties have been doubled to 200 percent on the purchase price of large imported automobiles, meaning that a \$5,000 Mercedes-Benz, for example, will be a \$15,000 investment. The price of gasoline has been raised by about five cents a gallon to put the total price of a gallon over 80 cents, or nearly the equivalent of the daily minimum wage.

Aid for Peasants

The middle class is to bear the brunt of the austerity measures, with workers and peasants to receive benefits, according to plans, from a redistribution of resources and services.

In line with this program, prices have been raised for cement and other construction materials to make middle-class villas and luxury apartment buildings more costly, freeing materials for urgently needed expansion of low-cost housing.

Premier Sadat and his cabinet of technocrats have set a goal of narrowing the contrasts of privilege and poverty while stimulating the economy to greater production and efficiency. He has declared that the purpose of the economic mobilization is "total confrontation" with Israel.

Craft and handicrafts have hampered earlier ambitions to assure workers and peasants of minimum needs through low-priced, rationed distribution of tea, sugar, kerosene and cooking oil. Complaints have been raised that village shops have not been receiving the allotted rations as a result of speculators' intrigues. Demands have been raised during debate in the People's Assembly that profiteers be sentenced to death, a measure of the mood here. The penalty is unlikely to be imposed in a country that generally shuns the death sentence.

The austerity program has thrown its darkest shadow over Cairo's network of black-market shops dealing in imported luxury goods. For the last several years, the authorities had looked aside as so-called suitcase merchants set up courier service to fly in luxuries from Lebanon, Kuwait and Europe for sale at extremely high prices.

Currency Hurdle

The tolerant attitude made possible a variety of goods and soaked up some excess middle-class purchasing power, but it also weakened the Egyptian currency and interest in lower-quality local products. Premier Sadat has ordered re-

forms in the customs and travel regulations.

Mohammed Abdulla Mahran, deputy premier and minister of the economy, estimated that the illegal shops imported luxuries worth more than \$160 million in the last four years. Mr. Mahran also said that 33,000 foreign automobiles had been brought into Egypt during the same period under shady circumstances.

Also under attack are Egyptians' somewhat drowsy work habits, especially in the bureaucracy and state-owned enterprises. One critic estimated that the average government employee worked no more than three hours a day, devoting the rest of his time to drinking tea, gossiping and reading the newspapers.

A foreign visitor to one government office was startled to find a woman clerk peeling vegetables at her desk to save time after she arrived home, and a man shaving at a nearby desk.

Premier Sadat has urged tighter labor discipline and punishment of "slackers."

Cabinet ministers might set an example of activity, Cairo's weekly *Al-Ahram* of Yom proposed by turning off unneeded electric lights, checking water taps for drips and inspecting toilets for cleanliness.

'Artificial Brain' Overcomes Paralysis

New Motor Center Found Deep in the Brain

By Sandra Blakeslee

MENLO PARK, Calif. (NYT)—A team of California researchers has developed an experimental "artificial brain" that has been used to restore a variety of movements in the limbs of partly paralyzed monkeys. If extended to humans, the technique might help stroke victims overcome paralysis.

A report of the scientists' work appears in the current issue of *Stroke*, a bimonthly medical journal published by the American Heart Association. Dr. Lawrence R. Pinnock, of the Stanford Research Institute here, led the research effort. Co-authors of the report were Drs. Joel M. Kaplan and Edward A. Elpel of the institute, and Drs. Peter C. Reynolds and John H. Glick of the Stanford University school of medicine.

In an interview at his office, Dr. Pinnock said the "brain prosthesis"—or artificial or auxiliary brain—serves the same purpose as does an artificial heart, lung or kidney. All are devices and techniques for replacing the functions of those organs lost as a result of injury or disease. The researchers have not made an artificial "thinking" brain, but rather have learned how to replace a lost function of the brain by altering the function of the brain itself.

Damage to Cortex

Primates, including man, have a highly developed cortex, or outer portion of the brain. Such voluntary motor activities as the ability to move an arm or leg are directed from areas within the cortex. When a stroke or injury occurs within the cortex, certain command areas are often knocked out, and paralysis can result.

What Dr. Pinnock wondered was whether there were other parts of the brain that could direct motor activities. That is, could another, deeper part of the brain take over the lost motor function?

It was found that when subcortical structures of monkeys' brains were stimulated with electrodes, skeletal motor activity could indeed be prompted. Electrodes placed deep within the brain-stem area—where com-

mands from the cortex are normally integrated—could evoke movements of the head, foreleg, hindquarters and muscles of the face. Higher levels of behavior, including attack, withdrawal, sitting, standing, preening, eating

food and the like, could also be elicited.

Dr. Pinnock, however, was primarily interested in where the brain could be stimulated to produce simple movements. He hoped that by placing electrodes in precise spots in the brain stem, certain elementary movements—such as the turn of a wrist—could be produced, much as the brain produces the movements normally.

Atlas of Brain

Through experiments on monkeys, the research team found more than 200 locations in the brain-stem in which elementary movements could be produced by electrical stimulation. They have actually produced an atlas of a monkey's brain. The mapped movements include flexion and extension of all four limbs; the wrist, elbow, ankle, knee, hip; clenching and spreading of the fingers as well as fine finger movements; opening and closing of the mouth; movement of the tongue in and out; curling or sideways movement of the tail; movement of the eyes singly and together and dilation of the pupils; and many "involuntary" responses such as modification of the heart or breathing rate.

In all cases it was found that the extent and complexity of the movements were directly related to electrical current strength. That is, a slightly higher current stimulated a slightly larger area in the brain where the electrode was placed. As adjacent areas were stimulated, the movements became more complex.

The final step, Dr. Pinnock said, was to orchestrate the possible movements into coordinated motion. Since the combinations of movements could become complex, a computer was specially programmed to handle all the information and activate the electrodes in the proper sequence. The complete apparatus is called a Programmed Brain Stimulator, and it is, in effect, a brain prosthesis.



Monkey with brain prosthetic system for programmed stimulation. A stimulus has just caused the monkey to raise one arm and open its fist. At left is a Lind-3 computer; at right, a Programmed Brain Stimulator.

Watch for it in the International Herald Tribune of Tuesday, February 22 --

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	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	831.29	858.18	917.99	+10.91
20 Transp.	258.80	261.84	266.70	+0.91
15 Util.	116.18	111.77	112.57	+2.80
35 Comb.	222.49	312.96	317.82	+0.86
Standard & Poor's				
90 Stocks	106.69	103.90	105.03	+0.27

	Sales	High	Low	Close Chg.
Alkaster Oil	563,300	26 1/2	17	20% + 3 1/2
Alka Inc.	582,500	18 1/2	11 1/2	13% + 1 1/2
Fraser Corp.	275,600	17 1/2	15 1/2	16% + 1 1/2
Anthony Ind.	273,700	27 1/2	21 1/2	24% - 4
Lockwood Can.	242,900	6 1/2	4 1/2	6% + 1 1/2
Algo Elect.	238,600	28 1/2	23 1/2	28% + 1 1/2
Neutra Inc.				

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SHARES

Shanghai	S.A.	3 P.P.	120	185
Hankow	Handel AG..DM.	230	230	
Nippon Oil Corp.	U.S.\$	12 1/2	73	
Universal Int'l.	U.S.\$	5 1/2	9 1/2	
(Universal Int'l. Fin.				
(Warrania)	U.S.\$	— 1/2	7	46

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Action Would Slow Rising Price Spiral

U.S. Considers Raising Meat Imports

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The administration is considering restrictions to allow more meat imports to help ease the country's meat shortage.

At a news conference to present the quarterly report of the President's economic stabilization program, Mr. Rumsfeld said that the administration is "concerned about rising food prices and that the cost of living council is considering restrictions to allow more meat imports to help ease the country's meat shortage."

Mr. Rumsfeld declined to discuss the possibility of placing agricultural products under controls, however. The only likely

possibility he referred to was a widening of the quota restricting the entry of meat—largely beef and mutton—into the country.

Negotiations between the United States and principal exporting countries, including Australia and New Zealand, are now in progress, on the quota for 1972. An official of the Price Commission said that the administration would announce its decision on meat imports within the next two weeks.

Last year the quota restricted meat imports to 1,180 million pounds, although only about 1,130 million pounds actually came in to the country.

The quota affects chiefly "manufactured meat" of the kind that is usually sold as commercial hamburger meat. However, the higher prices of this meat would also exert downward pressure on the price of steaks and other cuts of meat.

Meat accounts for nearly one-third of family retail food spending.

Government statistics made public at the same time showed that, for example, the average price of hamburger had risen 15 cents a pound to 70 cents from the spring of 1969 to the end of last year, and that the average price of hamburger had risen from \$1.23 a pound to \$1.45 to the same period.

The chairman of the Price Commission, C. Jackson Grayson Jr., last week urged consumers to consume less meat, buy cheaper cuts of meat or eat other forms of protein in order to halt the rise of meat prices.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)

believe that the rate structure for dollar bonds could stabilize around current levels, providing the currency situation calms. And this seems a distinct possibility now that Washington has submitted its devaluation bill to Congress and central banks have indicated they are willing to support the recently negotiated new currency rates by absorbing more dollars.

With the market saturated with dollar debt and with the general disaffection with the performance of the dollar, demand for non-dollar debt remains very strong. The result is that the market appears to be shifting to accommodate this demand.

The Republic of Brazil, for example, has announced a 12-year offering of 30 million European Currency Units—the first ECU bond since last May when the currency crisis started heating up.

The bonds can be bought with any of the five ECU currencies, with one ECU equal to 3.32 deutsche marks, 4.12 French francs, 1.36 Italian lire, and 1.36 Swiss francs.

The bonds will be repaid at the same rate, assuming investors a profit should one of the five currencies be devalued during the lifetime of the debt (that being the reason why there were no ECUs since May).

Theoretically, the coupon on the ECU, given its currency hedge attraction, should be a shade below the prevailing rate of the cheapest of the five components. In this case the 3 3/4 percent for DM bonds. But this is the first fixed-interest-rate financing for Brazil in the international market, and a more generous 5 percent is being offered.

Following up on the success of the French franc offering from Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications, a 100-million Eurofranc issue has been announced for the City of Oslo. The 15-year issue is expected with a coupon of 7 1/4 percent (down a quarter of a point from the CNY issue).

A semi-private placement for Hamar, Norway, of 100 million five-year bonds was oversubscribed five times. Bankers report the seven-year note was priced at 9 1/2 with a coupon of 8 3/4 percent—a quarter-point below the previous Eurofranc issue.

Expected before the end of the month is a 100-million-DM issue from the European Investment Bank at the 8 3/4 percent. The European telephone 100-million-DM issue priced last week at 9 1/2 with a 8 3/4 percent coupon and by week's end was quoted at 9 3/4-100.

Europe Businessmen To Visit NASA Sites

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Over 100 businessmen from Europe are to take part in a special fact-finding visit to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration this week. The British Embassy has announced.

The embassy said it is the first time any such open visit to NASA establishments has been arranged. The visit, which is open to businessmen from all countries in Western Europe, has been organized by the Financial Times of London.

Opportunities may occur for European companies to acquire manufacturing licenses for products developed by NASA, the embassy said.

Treasury Bills

Date	Rate	Asked	Offered
Feb. 17	3.10	2.90	2.87
Feb. 24	3.10	2.87	2.87
Feb. 29	3.10	2.87	2.87
Mar. 6	3.10	2.87	2.87
Mar. 13	3.10	2.87	2.87
Mar. 20	3.10	2.87	2.87
Mar. 27	3.10	2.87	2.87
Apr. 3	3.10	2.87	2.87
Apr. 10	3.10	2.87	2.87
Apr. 17	3.10	2.87	2.87
Apr. 24	3.10	2.87	2.87
Apr. 30	3.10	2.87	2.87
May 7	3.10	2.87	2.87
May 14	3.10	2.87	2.87
May 21	3.10	2.87	2.87
May 28	3.10	2.87	2.87
June 4	3.10	2.87	2.87
June 11	3.10	2.87	2.87
June 18	3.10	2.87	2.87
June 25	3.10	2.87	2.87
July 2	3.10	2.87	2.87
July 9	3.10	2.87	2.87
July 16	3.10	2.87	2.87
July 23	3.10	2.87	2.87
July 30	3.10	2.87	2.87
Aug 6	3.10	2.87	2.87
Aug 13	3.10	2.87	2.87
Aug 20	3.10	2.87	2.87
Aug 27	3.10	2.87	2.87
Sep 3	3.10	2.87	2.87
Sep 10	3.10	2.87	2.87
Sep 17	3.10	2.87	2.87
Sep 24	3.10	2.87	2.87
Oct 1	3.10	2.87	2.87
Oct 8	3.10	2.87	2.87
Oct 15	3.10	2.87	2.87
Oct 22	3.10	2.87	2.87
Oct 29	3.10	2.87	2.87
Nov 5	3.10	2.87	2.87
Nov 12	3.10	2.87	2.87
Nov 19	3.10	2.87	2.87
Nov 26	3.10	2.87	2.87
Dec 3	3.10	2.87	2.87
Dec 10	3.10	2.87	2.87
Dec 17	3.10	2.87	2.87
Dec 24	3.10	2.87	2.87
Dec 31	3.10	2.87	2.87

Une de Mai 6th As Tony M Wins

PARIS, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Tony M won the Prix de Paris (travelling race) (nearby two miles) at Vincennes race track here today as favorite Une de Mai, finished the field 25 meters, finished sixth.

Leopold Verroken took a long lead with his 9-year-old colt in the final bend as BSH-D name closes to take second place over Veronique R and Vlamme.

Thony M, which paid 3.60 for 1 franc to win, covered the distance on the wet track in 4 minutes 12.6 seconds.



LONG DISTANCE—Floyd Patterson throws a right at Oscar Bonavena on the way to scoring a unanimous ten-round decision in New York Friday night.

F. McGuire Coaches 400th Winner

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Eveen Joyce scored 28 points last night to help give South Carolina's Frank McGuire his 400th coaching victory.

"It didn't come easy, and I guess that's all the more reason to treasure it," said the smiling Irishman after the ninth-ranked gamecocks beat visiting Davidson, 88-71.

Only four other active coaches have surpassed 400 victories—Kentucky's Adolph Rupp; John Wooden of UCLA; Ray Meyer of DePaul and Washington's Mary Harman.

McGuire, who built a reputation at St. John's, N.Y., and a national championship at North Carolina, received the game ball and a trophy engraved "400th."

"I was afraid too much emphasis would be placed on this 400th win and our players would try too hard," said McGuire.

Like many of McGuire's successful teams, this one pressed and pressured Davidson into mistakes. Joyce was there most of the time to take advantage of the turnover and rife in the points.

Wooden ranked up his 87rd lifetime victory as top-ranked UCLA crushed Pacific-8 colleague Washington, 109-70.

In the other top ten games, second-ranked Marquette clobbered Air Force, 79-56; No. 3 North Carolina trounced Georgia Tech, 118-73; No. 4 Louisville defeated Tulsa, 84-66; fifth-ranked Penn State defeated Wake Forest, 74-67; No. 7 Ohio State turned back Purdue, 64-62; No. 8 Long Beach State topped San Diego State, 85-68; and Arizona State stunned No. 10 Brigham Young, 99-85.

Joyce's shooting figured heavily in South Carolina's 53 percent from the field. Tom Riker and Danny Taylor, the gamecock braves inside, helped give the winners a 39-33 edge in rebounding.

South Carolina, which became an independent this year after a long association with the Atlantic Coast Conference, won its 16th game in 19.

Bill Walton, UCLA center, scored 37 points and had 24 rebounds as UCLA knocked Washington out of the Pacific-8 race. In scoring their 34th straight triumph, the Bruins went over 100 points for the 10th time this year.

Marquette kept pace with UCLA, by also winning its 19th victory this season without a defeat with its triumph over Air Force. The victory was also Marquette's 60th straight at home.

Jim Chones led the Warriors with 24 points, 16 in the first half when the winners forged a 46-27 advantage over the nervous visitors, who made 16 turnovers in the first half and scored only two baskets in the first 14 minutes.

North Carolina, winning its 17th game in 19, walloped Georgia Tech with a 15-2 barrage early in the contest. Dennis Woytek, the nation's top shooter, led the Tar Heels with 24 points on nine of 12 shots from the floor and six straight free throws.

Mike Lawhon, who scored 22 points, drilled in four consecutive shots from long range to help Louisville pull away from Tulsa. Bob Moore scored 22 points as Penn built a 40-point lead over Cornell late in the game; Barry Parkhill collected 34 points for Virginia; Luke White's rebound ended with 53 seconds left as Ohio State a winner; Ed Ratleff had 21 points for Long Beach State and Paul Stovall had 33 for Arizona State.

Russell Lee and Tyrone Collins combined for 49 points to power 11th-ranked Marshall over Bowling Green, 81-67, and Ron King and Rowland Garrett teamed for 48 as No. 14 Florida State stopped Tulane, 94-84.

LoBianco's score was as close as the fight—5 rounds to 4 with 1 even. Tony Castellano made it 6 to 4 and the other judge, Bill Reith, gave Patterson the last five rounds to make his card read 11 to 4.

In the early going it wasn't so much a question of who would win but rather, when somebody would land a punch. Gloves framing his face in his old peak-a-bow style, Floyd flinched and circled left while his foot-footed adversary plodded after him.

The first round was a bit of a before Patterson threw his first punch, a light left hook that grazed the head. A moment later, lunging forward, he showed Bonavena off his feet but no blow was struck and no count started.

Bigger by 14 1/4 pounds—Bonavena weighed 206 and Patterson 191 3/4—Floyd Argentine seemed much the stronger, and by far the chumlier. Slowly picking up momentum, he pulled Floyd about, wrestling and roughing it up, but precious few punches got through the Patterson shell.

In the third round Oscar dug a hard right into Patterson's middle, and the fourth began his followers as he chanted: "Ringo! Ringo! Ringo!"—the

High Point Hits Low and Loses Basketball, 15-9

HICKORY, N.C., Feb. 13 (AP).—Lenoir Rhyne College overcame a slowdown by High Point College yesterday to score a 15-9 victory in a Carolina Conference basketball game.

Lenoir Rhyne led, 5-2, at halftime. High Point scoring one second before the whistle on the only shot it tried in the first half. Lenoir Rhyne, with a 12-2 won-loss record, made six of its 10 field-goal attempts. High Point 4-6, tried only four shots, and made three.

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Loser Breaks Hand Patterson Decisions 'Inept' Bonavena

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The ghost of Floyd Patterson walked in Madison Square Garden Friday night, and the sad part of it was that the ghost won. Looking no more like a two-time champion of the world than one would expect of a 37-year-old in his 30th year as a professional fighter, Patterson still had enough to win a unanimous decision in 10 rounds with rough, inept Oscar Bonavena.

The checks brought jubilation to a majority of the crowd—\$17,558 paid \$232,510 at the gate—but it left some with misgivings because it almost surely will encourage Patterson to keep on fighting. He had said that if he won and was satisfied with his performance he would seek a match with Joe Frazier, and a chance to win the heavyweight title for the third time.

Qualifying for a fight with Frazier may do something for an aging gentleman's self-esteem but few doctors would advise him to put his feet in 25 losing rounds with Frazier.

Nevertheless, Floyd said he would try for a championship match. But, he said, "I'd have to be a lot better than I was tonight."

Bonavena wasn't on the floor this time, either, but he finished with a broken left hand. It was diagnosed as a fracture over an old break between the second and third metacarpals.

Patterson slipped face-first to the canvas in the fourth round, and although he bounced up immediately the referee, Johnnie Kozlowski, stopped the fight. A wide, tolerant smile spread over Floyd's face as the referee counted the mandatory eight. Bonavena had brushed him with a barely visible left as he went down.

Floyd won because he was, always, superbly fit. Painfully sluggish in the early rounds, he came on as the bout progressed, and as he did the hall grew thunderous with chants of "Floyd! Floyd! Floyd!"

LoBianco's score was as close as the fight—5 rounds to 4 with 1 even. Tony Castellano made it 6 to 4 and the other judge, Bill Reith, gave Patterson the last five rounds to make his card read 11 to 4.

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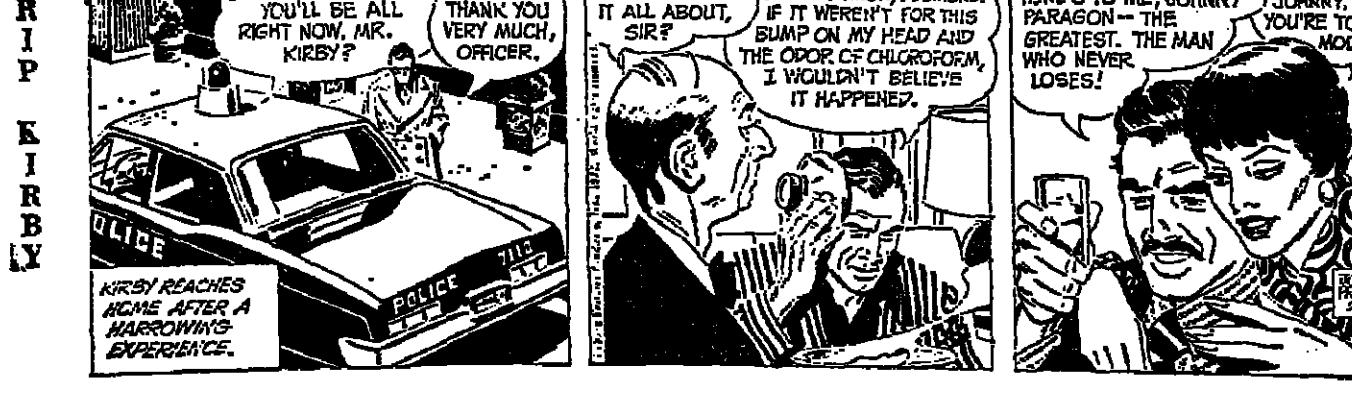
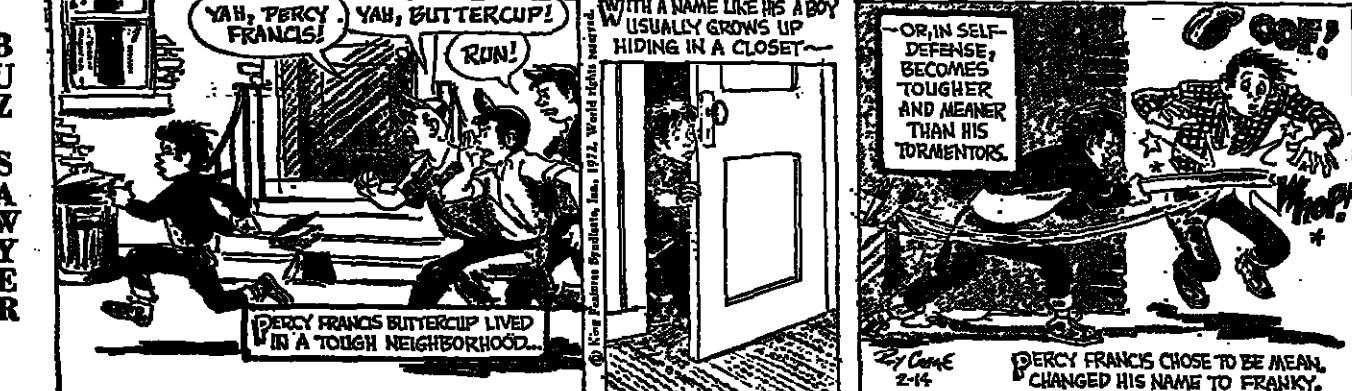
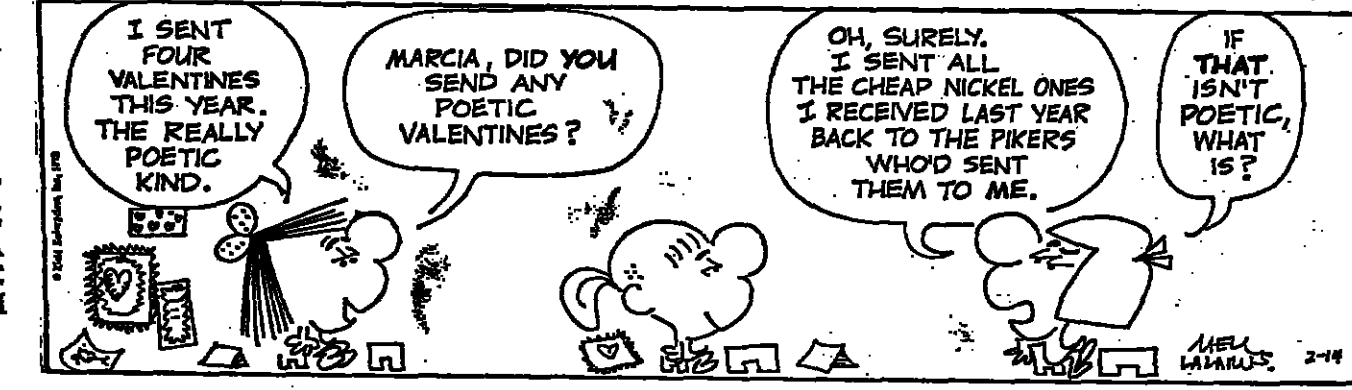
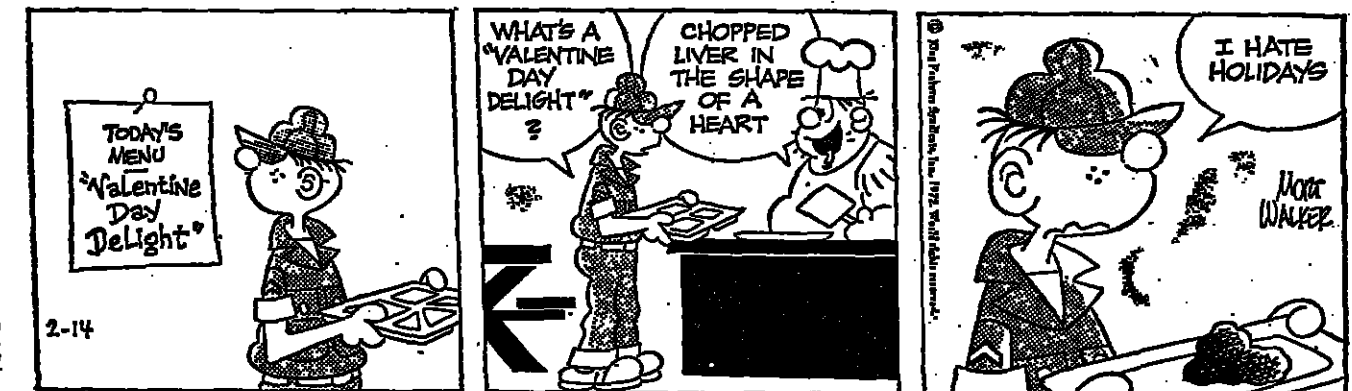
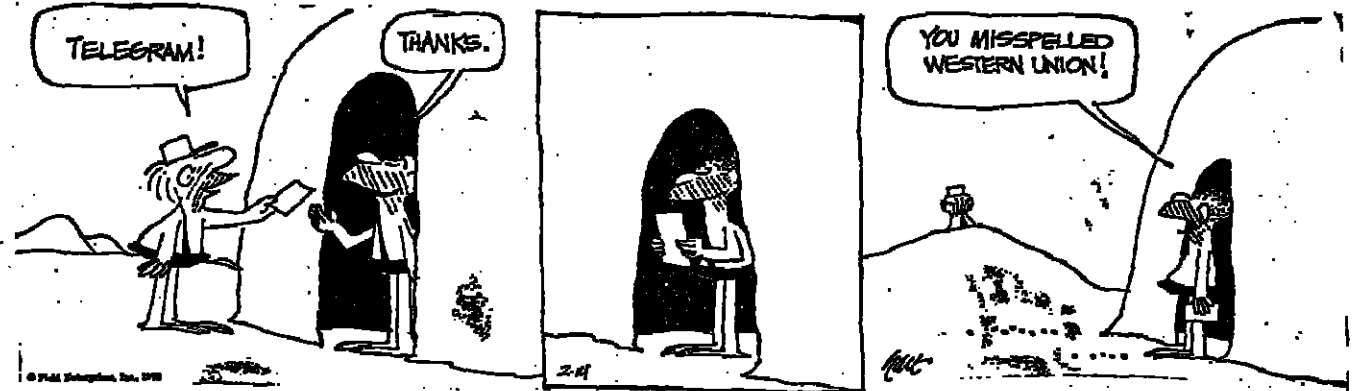
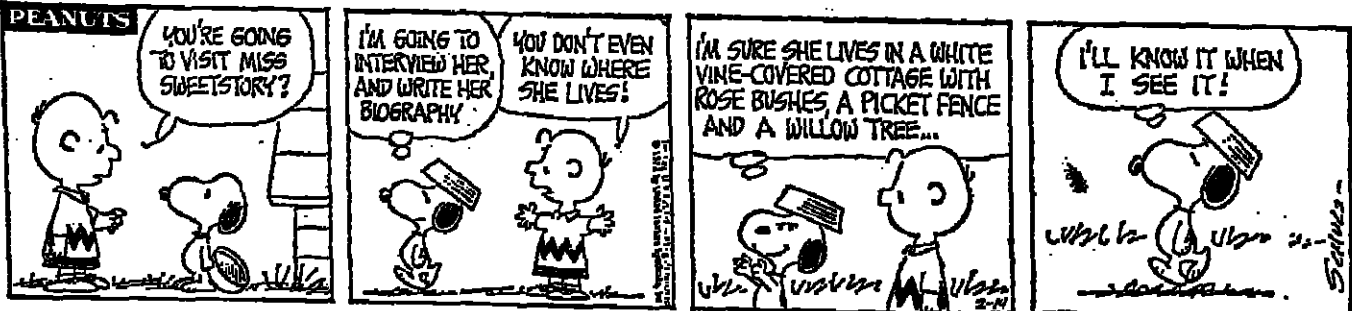
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PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The seven-diamond contract shown in the diagram went down when it could have been made. Although six diamonds is the best contract available to North-South, this declarer decided to try for a grand slam. He knew that the contract would probably depend on locating the diamond queen, but he was willing to take a gamble to recoup some points he had lost earlier.

The opening lead against seven diamonds was the spade two, and South won with the ace in dummy and cashed his diamond ace. He intended to play East for the queen, but he changed his mind when West dropped the nine.

If this was a singleton, the slam's chances of success were poor—finishing in trumps and then ruffing the third round of hearts would only succeed if East had begun with exactly three hearts. Moreover, it seemed much more likely that West had begun with Q 9 of diamonds than that he had false-carded with 9.

South therefore made the winning decision by playing the diamond king and dropping the queen. But he was so pleased with his success that he continued too quickly: He drew the last trump, and was defeated by the bad heart division.

The declarer was quick to point out when the deal was over, that he should have left the last trump outstanding. If East held a singleton heart there was no chance, but he could have guarded against a four-card holding.

After dropping the diamond queen he should have cashed the ace-king of hearts, planning to draw the last trump if both opponents followed suit. When West discarded he would have been able to ruff a heart, come back with a club lead and ruff another heart to establish the suit.

He could then have claimed the grand slam announcing that he would draw the last trump after reentering the closed hand with a spade ruff.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
1 Pass 2 Pass
2 Pass 3 Pass
3 Pass 4 N.T. Pass
4 Pass 5 Pass
5 Pass 6 Pass
6 Pass 7 Pass
7 Pass 8 Pass
8 Pass 9 Pass
9 Pass 10 Pass
10 Pass 11 Pass
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95 Pass 96 Pass
96 Pass 97 Pass
97 Pass 98 Pass
98 Pass 99 Pass
99 Pass 100 Pass

West led the spade two.

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West led the spade two.

West led the spade two.

BOOKS

THE DEAD OF THE HOUSE

By Hannah Green, Doubleday & Co. 180 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Richard Elnan

"THE Dead of the House" is one of the most important works of fiction I have read in quite a while. It is not "major," propounds no theories, participates in neither rear nor avant-garde maneuvers. Hannah Green's novel simply is, a family chronicle and a fictional memoir—always spontaneous, rich in atmosphere, its feelings specified, felt, projected. A beautiful book, nowhere bigger than its own scope or subject. It has been shaped with the care and skill of a lover of people and words, but the words do not take over and perform a showcase, and the people aren't always that lovely, and Hannah Green is aware of that, too.

She is writing about a once vigorous, adventurous Ohio family that is dying. The themes of her novel are imbedded in her narrator's growth. Nothing is overplayed or treated snidely by this narrator, or with self-contempt—but with love, with remorse, with a day-to-day sense of mystery, and a genuine honesty about her feelings, her girlhood, about her need to leave all this behind, to leave home, to try to grow up, to find her own life apart.

A novel like this is a great antidote to the reader's own self-contempt. Hannah Green's Vanessa has rich gifts of pride, of human kindness, of memory. But none of this is as immediate to her, or serves her really as well, as her moments on the lake with her first boyfriend, which is experience from her family. And, though she has not had an unhappy childhood, she has experienced the hurts that unfeeling adults deal out to homebound children, and the cold envious rage of depressed mother love.

In "The Dead of the House," the contempt of sister for sister is made to seem as casual as any childhood accident (a scraped knee perhaps). The death of a boyfriend is made to seem as perfectly natural as a new paper lobbed against your skin when you're sitting on the lawn. Nuclear families are said to be dying out, but they haunt us in this book, and they live on in the mind and heart of every reader who has been tormented by the emotions they call forth.

The neuroticism of a protected childhood is made to seem so particular and vivid here that you end up caring, even though you happen to regard such a situation as vicious. The wonder of it is that—burdened with so much—we can ever be ourselves at all. That, when we are so little, we see and observe and remember so much; that we ever grow far enough out of our old selves to put the thing into perspective.

Hannah Green has spent most of her adult career working on this short novel. (Some of it appeared a few years back in the New Yorker.) It was time well spent, because she has managed to break through the shell of her bitterness and locate some of her great joyousness within that context—and, through it, to become

an artist. It is a new experience to read "The Dead of the House," as with it as the latest feminist tract or hipster razzamatazz, because the book is so completely itself, so completely organic and driven and contained that to read it is to surrender to the supreme trip of really good mind-changing writing.

I mean to say that I was not simply reading about childhood, girlhood, or adolescence, about Ohio families and Indian forebears. I was also given a wonderful opportunity to get close to the imagination of another living person, an intelligence that was both grating and funky, witty and charming. It was like falling in love. I was, for as long as it took, able to surrender my own callowness and smugness to the ecstasy that is fiction, is art.

Here are Hannah Green's opening words: "The year 1840 my great-grandfather, the Reverend Mr. Nathaniel Nye, who was then minister of the Baptist Chapel at Barnoldswick in the West Riding of Yorkshire, received a call from God to go to the New World, and go he did."

I thought I'd like to take a trip like that myself someday. I'm a sucker for anybody who still believes in once upon a time. In this case I couldn't let it go until this case I couldn't let it go until Hannah Green's Vanessa let me go—and, only then, through Vanessa... when it was the end, of course, and there was nothing left to write about.

What more can you ask of a really good book?

Richard Elnan is the author of "Lilo's Diary" and other books. © New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This survey is based on reports obtained from more than 150 stores in 44 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

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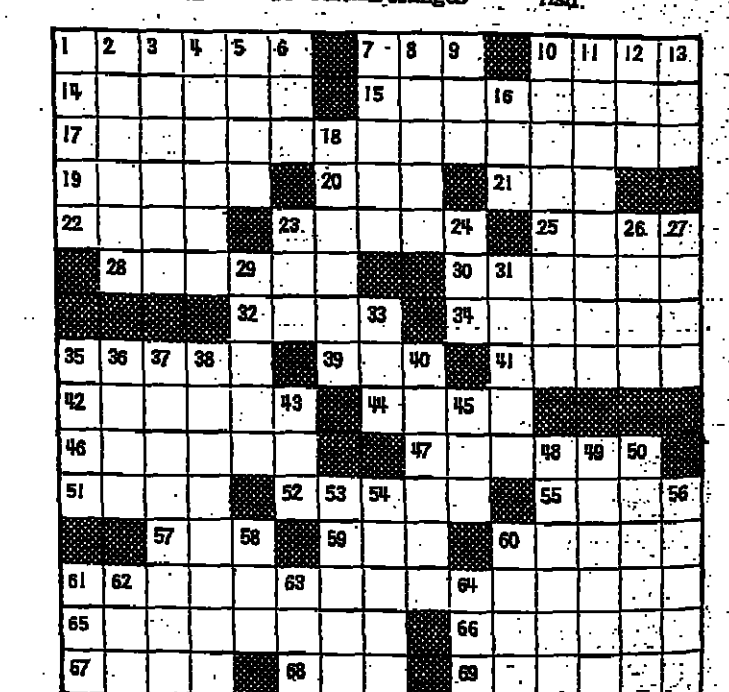
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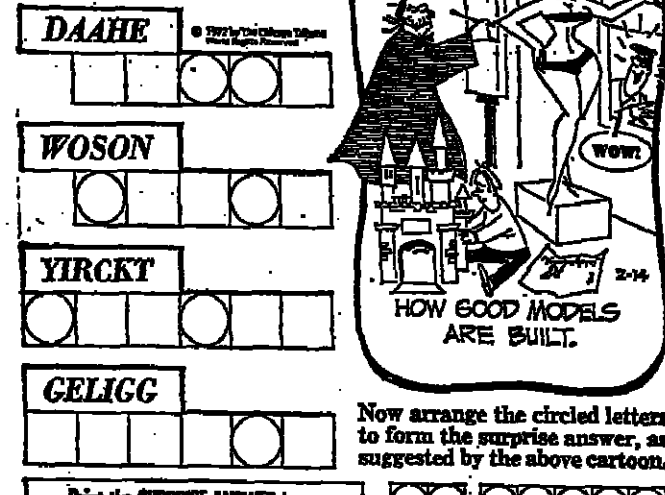
By Will Weng

- ACROSS
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7 Dick Tracy feature
10 Zane Grey's was purple
14 A.L. player
15 Disorganized
17 Unusually matched pair
19 Assists
20 Stone, for one
21 Ocean: Abbr.
22 Begot
23 Unreconciled
25 Attired
28 Bar dispenser
30 Stranded
32 W.W. II battle site
34 Stop
39 Day of eight
41 Special committee
42 Smoothed
46 Season
47 Sewed
51 Indigo
52 Lean animal
55 Scottish uncles
57 Kind of appeal
58 Possessive
59 Fragrant gum
61 Forest duo
65 Surround
66 — pectoral
67 Giant great
68 Fool
69 Responds
DOWN
1 Spanish weddings
2 Kind of numerals
3 Mexican painter
4 Dawdle
5 Old times, of old
6 " — team!"
7 Bench sitter
8 Indignation
9 One of five for reporters
10 Squealed
11 License wood
12 Receive
13 Old English letter
16 Fix union: Abbr.
18 Certain oranges
23 Not infrequent, in poems
24 Thread cutter
26 Mice: Prefix
27 Offsetting: Abbr.
29 Until now
31 Igneous rocks
33 Dolt
35 Lugosi
36 Welsh name
37 Tolerance
38 Couch therapy
40 Chauchers
43 — Plaines
45 Retardation
48 Russian cart
49 Dose for poison
50 Swallowers
51 Offspring
53 Pea and egg
54 Old Norse poems
56 Marnier
58 Poetic word
60 Sea bird
61 Controversial line
62 Collection of sayings
63 Typesetter's term: Abbr.
64 Long-beaked fish



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumbles LINEN VISTA POETRY CONVEX
Answer: Your financial problems melt away when you're this—SOLENT

Spain's Ochoa Takes Slalom; Soviet 6 Wins

Skier Gives Country 1st Alpine Gold Ever

From Wire Dispatches

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 13. — Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, who prefers the safety of skiing to bull fighting, gave Spain its first Winter Olympics gold medal ever today by winning the special slalom here.

"If you make a mistake in the first run, it may cost your life. If you make a mistake on the second, you just blow another race," said Fernandez Ochoa, who didn't make a mistake today.

"Compared to me, El Cordobes is only a little man," he said. "I played a better card, I beat the world's greatest slalom stars in the closing Alpine event of the 11th Winter Games. It was his first 'important' triumph."

A wide grin splitting his swarthy face, Fernandez Ochoa still appeared stunned as his triumph news came.

"I hoped to get a medal," said Fernandez Ochoa, nicknamed Paguito. "But I didn't think I was on the grade level to get the gold."

The 31-year-old from Gernata, near Madrid, finished through his first run in 56.96 seconds to lead the 72 who started. He was the second racer to run in that one but 12th on the course on the second run.

Fernandez Ochoa, the son of a ski resort operator, knew that today's slalom was the slalom gold medal winner, and he made his second run in 58.59 and headed the two-run list at 1 minute 55.55 seconds.

"I had no strategy. I just wanted to attack," said the 156-pound Fernandez Ochoa. He flashed down his run in 58.91, a little slower than the first run, but enough to beat the Italian two-run time with a 1:49.27 clocking.

Thoeni just beat out his cousin, Roland, who was timed in 1:50.30, to win the bronze medal on a combined time of 1:50.30.

Fernandez Ochoa, who helps his father at the ski resort, also wants to become a sportswriter. But he says he doesn't have too much time for that, because he is in Chile during the summer, and in France during the winter.

He credits French world slalom champ Jean-Noël Augert with helping him during the current season.

Jean-Noël, who finished fifth today, suffered a bruised rib yesterday when he fell while acting as a freerunner in the qualification slalom.

French team doctor Marcel Bonnet placed a bandage around his chest and said Augert would receive a pain-killing injection before the event.

The once-proud French Alpine men's team finished this Olympics in sad shape. Four years ago, Jean-Claude Killy swept the gold medals for him, because, "This time they didn't win any gold."

Heidi Davdard of France finished fourth in 1:50.45. The Italians placed a third skier among the first six when Eberhard Schmalz finished behind Augert in 1:50.83 (56.11 and 54.72).

Gustavo Thoeni was asked if Fernandez Ochoa's performance surprised him. He answered, "I was no longer surprised after that first run because he was very good in that one." Gustavo also said, "This must go down as the highest Olympic upset in history."



Fernandez Ochoa ... up in arms

Tops Czechs For Title; U.S. Finishes Second

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 13 (Reuters). — The Soviet Union won the third successive Olympic hockey title today by beating the Czechs 5-1, they took the silver.

The United States kept alive its medal hopes with a 6-1 victory over Poland yesterday.

The Russian team was magnificent today. Their discipline was never demonstrated more clearly as they refused to be rattled by a hard-hitting Czechoslovak team which did its best to knock the Soviets off balance.

The Czechoslovak provocation reached a climax when their star Vladimir Nedomansky shot the puck into the Russian bench, hitting Soviet coach Arkadii Tchernychev on the arm.

"Nedomansky's shot was a deliberate and very foolish act which was completely uncalled for," Tchernychev said after his team had been awarded the gold medals. But the Russians refused to retaliate. Instead, they just routed their opponents.

Cheered on by the Americans, the Soviet Union began at full pace and got a goal in the sixth minute.

The United States team became the only American men to take medals.

American coach Murray Williamson said later he had "never dreamed" of a silver medal and thought fourth place would have been a good effort for the tournament.

The American performance here was strongly reminiscent of the 1950 Olympics when the U.S. team came from nowhere to win the gold medal. As in the 1950 Olympics, the key to the American success was their goaltender. In 1950 it was Jack McCarten, and this year Mike Curran of Green Bay, Wis., who dazzled the opposition.

"We've got five or six guys who could be playing professional hockey," Williamson said. "I don't expect many of them to continue playing amateur hockey after this year."

In yesterday's game, the Americans outthrew their heavier and more experienced opponents and scored two goals in each period. American captain Timothy Sheehy scored in the opening minute of the game.

No U.S. Canada. SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 13 (AP). — Something has gone wrong with the world amateur ice hockey scene.

The United States, silver medalists in the Olympics, is not qualified to play in the group A pool of this year's world championships.

Canada, acknowledged as the leading ice hockey country in the world, also is not in the championships.

"It's crazy," said Hal Trumble, manager of the U.S. Olympic hockey team. "A world championship without Canada or the United States is not a world championship at all. It's just a European tournament."

The world championships are scheduled for Prague in early April. They will be contested by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, West Germany, Finland and Switzerland.

The Americans have to play in the B pool, starting in Bucharest March 25. They must win that pool to get back into the A pool of the 1973 world championships.

Canada has dropped out of both the world championships and the U.S. Professional Indoor Tennis Championships at the Spectrum.

Rod Laver of Australia is playing very well, "back to playing as well as I ever have," noted the sports leading money man following his 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 destruction of Tom Okker of the Netherlands in last night's semifinal.

The two Australians meet for the championship in their first confrontation since Rosewall's four-set victory in the World Championship of Tennis final in November.

Laver reached the semifinals by beating Bob Lutz of Los Angeles, 7-6, 6-1, and Rosewall gained past Marty Riessen of Evansville, Ill., 6-1, 6-7, 6-3. Ashe eliminated South Africa's Cliff Drysdale, 7-5, 6-2, and Okker ousted Jeff Borwick of Berkeley, Calif., 7-5, 6-3.

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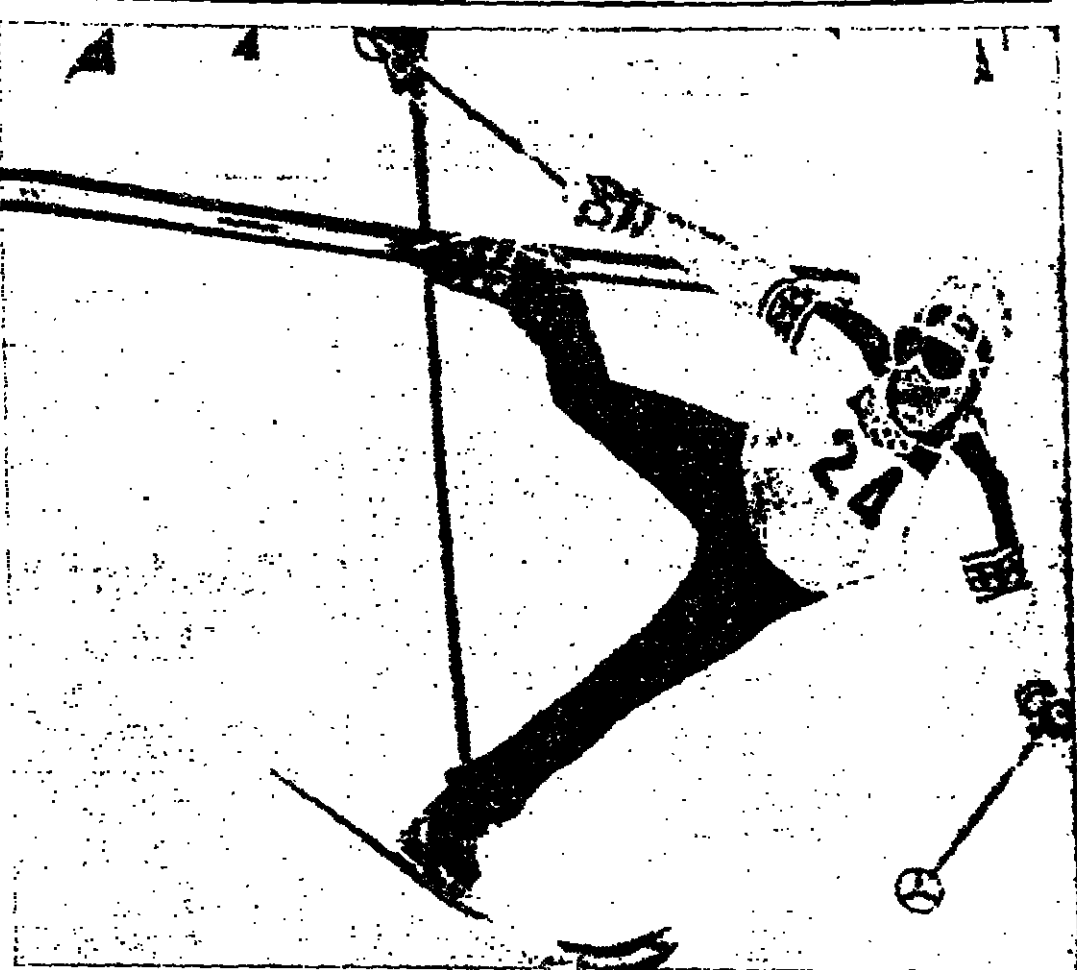
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Die Nastase of Romania is the top-seeded foreign player and Fie Stan Smith is the top-seeded American.



LOOK MA—Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va., is about to take a spill after hitting a gate in yesterday's first run of the special slalom.

Dyce Captures Mile as Ryun Fades to Distant 6th in 4:13.2

By Bill Becker

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (UPI). —Byron Dyce's Olympic stock soared, but Jim Ryun's plunged disastrously as the Jamaican runner won the international mile at the Los Angeles Times Indoor Games Friday night in 4 minutes 2.8 seconds. Ryun was a distant sixth.

The world-record holder indoors and out, Ryun was in contention only for the first quarter, which he ran in 58.8 seconds. He faded steadily and finished some 70 yards back in 4:13.2, leaving his comeback hopes deep in question.

The 24-year-old Ryun, a borderline asthmatic, refused to blame the smoky atmosphere created by 15,000 spectators in the Forum.

"I felt good before the race," Ryun said, "but I just couldn't generate any power after the first quarter."

However, Steve Prefontaine of Lenoir, Ore., who won the two miles by 100 yards in 8:28.8, said the smoke bothered him at first. But the Oregonian's 58-second final quarter enabled him to run away from Emile Pottmann, Belgium's world-record holder, and Kerry O'Brien, the Australian indoor champion.

Dyce edged Francesco Ares of Italy by 2 yards in the mile, with another Italian, Gianni del Bundo, third. André de Harvague of Belgium was fourth, with John Mason of the United States fifth.

The meet produced a 69-foot-1/4-inch shot put by Al Feuerbach, who continued to dominate Randy Matson, and a thrilling 1,000-yard victory by Tom Von Rueden, who beat Juris Lumsby by inches in 2:07.1.

In other results:

Borsov Wins Dash
OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 13 (AP). —Valeri Borsov, one of Russia's

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top candidates for a gold medal in the Olympic Games, began a night and won the 60-yard dash in 6.1 seconds at the Athens indoor invitational meet. The time was the best in history by a Soviet sprinter for the distance.

Borsov edged Warren Edmondson of the United States with both being timed in 6.1.

Feuerbach ended his winter competition with a winning shot-put heave of 67 feet 1 3/4 inches to beat former Olympian George Woods by three-quarters of an inch. Matson was third at 66-4 1/4.

McGrady won the 500-yard run in a meet-record 56.5. Evans was absent.

Kathy Hammond, a 20-year-old American, set a world indoor record of 1:54.5 in winning the women's 500-yard run. She had lost the mark the night before in Los Angeles to Jarvis Scott, who

ran 1:55.6, beating Miss Hammond by two-tenths of a second. Dyce beat a weak mile field in 4:05.6 with Italy's Del Bundo second in 4:05.9.

Pottmann won the two-mile in 8:34.2, beating O'Brien of Australia and fast-closing Don Kardong, a former Stanford runner. Reynaldo Brown successfully defended his high-jump title by beating Russia's Rustam Akhmetov at 7 feet on fewer misses.

Kjell Inansson of Sweden took the pole vault at 17 feet 4 1/4 inches, a meet and Coliseum record. Henry Hines of the United States won the long jump with 25 feet and Marco Aike of Finland captured the 1,000-yard run in 2:13.1. Thomas Hill of Arkansas State won the 60-yard high hurdles for the second straight night, timed in 7.1.

Dave Smith, named the meet's outstanding athlete, took the triple jump with 54 feet, 6 1/4 inches.

3 World Indoor Records

Milburn, Winzenried, Branch Score in Track

HOUSTON, Feb. 13 (AP). —Rod Milburn, the world outdoor record holder from Southern University, set an indoor record of 13.4 seconds in the 130-yard high hurdles last night at the Astro-Dome-U.S. Track and Field Federation indoor meet.

Milburn's former Southern U. teammate, Willie Davenport, matched the previous indoor record of 13.5 which Davenport set in 1969. The event is rarely run indoors. Milburn's outdoor record is 13 seconds flat.

Cliff Branch of Colorado set an indoor record of 9.3 in the 100, another event not normally on the indoor schedule.

Branch, who only six weeks ago competed on the Buffaloes football team in the Astro-Dome-U.S. Track and Field Federation indoor meet, broke the mark of 9.4 held by Leroy Miller, Jim Green and Gerald Tinker.

Tinker finished second with a 9.4 clocking.

Kansas State Wins
Kansas State romped to the University Division distance-medley title aided by Jerome Brown's 3:56.5 and anchor mile. The Wildcats' time was 9:38.8.

Illinois equalled the indoor two-mile relay record of 7:19.8, led by Lee Labadie's third leg of 1:46.7. Robert Mingo ran 1:51.9; David Kaeffer, 1:49.8, and anchorman Ron Phillips, 1:51.4.

George Young set a meet record of 8:28.1 in the two-mile run and Edsel Garrison of Southern Cal broke the meet record in the 440 with a 45.7 clocking. Chris Dunn of Colgate leaped 7 feet 1 inch to win the high jump and upset world record-holder Pat Matador of Wisconsin, who finished fourth.

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Winsenried in 1,000
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13 (UPI). —Mark Winsenried, a former Wisconsin star now running for Club West, broke the indoor record for the 1,000-yard run with a time of 2:05.1 in the 12th Mason-Dixon games last night. Winsenried pulled away from Czech Josef Plachy to shatter Ralph Donbald's record by four-tenths of a second. Donbald set the mark on Jan. 24, 1970, on an 11-lap track at Albuquerque, N.M. The Freedom Hall track here is only eight laps to the mile.

Army Capt. Mel Fender exploded out of the blocks and withstood a closing rush by Dr. Delano Meriwether to win the 70-yard

Russia Tops in Gold as Games End

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 13 (Reuters). — The 11th Winter Olympics, a mixture of controversy, upset and brilliant athletic performances, ended here tonight with a moving, but restrained closing ceremony.

In the darkened Makomanai indoor skating arena, competitors from the 35 participating nations watched a giant television screen showing the Olympic flame being slowly extinguished after 11 days of competition.

A five-gun salute boomed out as the Olympic flag was slowly carried out of the arena by eight Japanese soldiers, ready to be raised again at the next Winter Olympics in Denver, in 1976.

The Sapporo Games, the largest ever and the first in Asia, saw the Russians emerge as the top medal-winning nation with eight gold medals and 16 medals overall. But some of the stars were the virtual unknowns who won Olympic golds—such as skiers Francisco Fernandez Ochoa of Spain and Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland.

Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, declared the Games over in the presence of Japan's next emperor, Crown Prince Akihito, during an hour-long ceremony.

The ceremony ended with hundreds of high school girls forming the Olympic rings and "Denver '76" on the floor of the arena.

There was no hint tonight of the rows that racked the Games. Austrian Alpine skier Karl Schranz was barred from the Games and French skier Annie Pamme was subjected to a temporary suspension which was lifted, both on the grounds of violating their amateur status.

Alois Shloder, captain of the West German ice hockey team, was suspended from further participation after a random dope test showed up a stimulant drug, and West German speed skater Ernst Friesse, a defector from East Germany, was barred when the East German Olympic Committee successfully protested that he had not fulfilled a three-year residential qualification in the West.

Triple for Schoolteacher
But despite it all, competition continued, and it was usually exciting.

The Russians won eight of the 35 golds at stake to lead the medal table. Their last gold medal came today in ice hockey.

The Sapporo Games had no shortage of heroes and heroines, and one of the reasons for the Soviet success was the triple gold medal success of 20-year-old schoolteacher Galina Kulakova in the grueling cross-country skiing events.

Miss Kulakova anchored Russia's three-woman relay team to victory yesterday in the 15-kilometer cross-country race, adding another gold to those she had won earlier in the 5,000 and 10,000 meter individual events, and thus repeated the 1964 triple of her fellow countrywoman Klavdia Boyarskikh.

Today, the Russians won the cross-country ski relay for their fifth gold medal in Nordic cross-country skiing, in contrast to the solid leading they took from the Scandinavians in the Grenoble Olympics in 1968.

Anchor man Vyacheslav Vednin caught up with Norway's John Harviken after eight kilometers of the 10-kilometer final leg, when the Norwegian's skis got too slippery for the uphill climb.

The Soviet team was 2 hours 4 minutes 7.94 seconds, to 2:04:37.96 for Norway and 2:07:00.06 for Switzerland.

The U.S. quartet of Tim Caldwell, Mike Gallagher, Larry Martin and Mike Elliott was 12th, with only Canada behind it.

Mrs. Stein Bass-Kaiser of the Netherlands captured the women's 3,000-meter speed-skating race yesterday at the Makomanai rink in the Olympic record time of 4:32.14.

Miss Holm Second
Mrs. Baas, the world record holder, skated late in the ladies' 3,000 meters, but turned out a

Dutch Prix Off as Track Called Unsafe
ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, Feb. 13 (Reuters). — The Dutch Grand Prix, auto race, scheduled for June 18, has been canceled because the Zandvoort track does not meet all the safety standards required by the International Automobile Federation.

The management of the Zandvoort circuit decided to call off the Formula One race following an IAF report demanding safety improvements which would have cost more than \$200,000.

The circuit management was prepared to meet 21 of the 24 safety demands required in the IAF report, but this was considered insufficient by the federation.

The cancellation of the Dutch race will reduce the 1972 world championship series to 14 races. The first race was held in Argentina last month, and was won by Scotland's Jackie Stewart, the reigning world champion.

Summaries of Winter Olympics

FINAL MEDAL STANDINGS			
	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	8	5	9
East Germany	4	3	10
West Germany	3	3	10
United States	3	3	8
France	2	2	5
Italy	2	2	5
Japan	1	2	5
Canada	1	2	5
Czechoslovakia	1	2	5
Poland	1	0	7
Finland	1	0	7
Sweden	1	0	7
Switzerland	1	0	7
East Austria	1	0	7
West Austria	1	0	7
East Germany	1	0	7
West Germany	1	0	7
France	1	0	7
Italy	1	0	7
Japan	1	0	7
Canada	1	0	7
Czechoslovakia	1	0	7
Poland	1	0	7
Finland	1	0	7
Sweden	1	0	7
Switzerland	1	0	7
East Austria	1	0	7
West Austria	1	0	7
East Germany	1	0	7
West Germany	1	0	7
France	1	0	7
Italy	1	0	7
Japan	1	0	7
Canada	1	0	7
Czechoslovakia	1	0	7
Poland	1	0	7
Finland	1	0	7
Sweden	1	0	7
Switzerland	1	0	7
East Austria	1	0	7
West Austria	1	0	7
East Germany	1	0	7
West Germany	1	0	7
France	1	0	7
Italy	1	0	7
Japan	1	0	7
Canada	1	0	7
Czechoslovakia	1	0	7
Poland	1	0	7
Finland	1	0	7
Sweden	1	0	7
Switzerland	1	0	7
East Austria	1	0	7
West Austria	1	0	7
East Germany	1	0	7
West Germany	1	0	7
France	1	0	7
Italy	1	0	7
Japan	1	0	7
Canada	1	0	7
Czechoslovakia	1	0	7
Poland	1	0	7
Finland	1	0	7
Sweden	1	0	7
Switzerland	1	0	7
East Austria	1	0	7
West Austria	1	0	7

